
THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
FOR JANUARY, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

TO a large proportion of our readers, whose curiosity is anticipated by the daily perusal of the whole mass of undigested materials, from which great part of our information must necessarily be drawn, this department of our work, we are sensible, must appear uninteresting. The lapse of a few years, we doubt not, will give it that weight in their estimation, to which, at present, it may not seem entitled; and to those who, from want of leisure, or a situation remote from the great theatre of public transactions, are excluded from more copious or more early intelligence, and yet wish to know something of the conduct of statesmen and state affairs, such an epitome must be eminently useful. Considered as an impartial register of parliamentary proceedings and the politics of the time, for the benefit of posterity; and we, with that laudable vanity which ought in some degree to actuate all who aspiring to entertain or inform the public, are willing to flatter ourselves that our labours will descend to posterity; as elucidating events and unfolding characters, by exhibiting the arguments on which every public measure was defended or opposed, recording the opinions of leading men, and shewing how they differed from one another, and frequently how each differed from himself, as he happened to be minister or patriot, its utility and importance are too obvious to be insisted on. Animated by these considerations, and the liberal support of a discerning public, we proceed with confidence and alacrity in the plan we have prescribed ourselves. In the prosecution of it, we shall meet with specimens of eloquence if not the chastest, the most argumentative and powerful, the most animated and glowing. We shall see men, on the sole strength of talents for parliamentary debate, rising from humble stations to the highest offices of the state, in opposition to wealth, to influence, and to power; and we shall see these men but too often sacrificing every consideration of the public weal to their private views of ambition, insomuch that that we might almost be justified in adopting for a motto,

Per nostra tempora, quicunque rempublicam agitavere, honestis nominibus, bonum publicum simulantes, pro sua quisque potentiâ certabant.

THE speech from the throne which closed the last session was as blunt, reserved, and concise, as that which opened it was diffuse, pompous, and affectedly communicative. It contained little else than a promise of calling the two Houses together again at an early period, and an intimation of bringing forward the affairs of India as the

first objects of parliamentary attention. The principal events during the recess were the conclusion of definitive treaties of peace with France, Spain, and the United States of America; and the ratification of preliminary articles with the United Provinces. The commercial treaty with America was broken off. The people of the United States,

as in other countries, short-sighted, cruel, revengeful, into whose hands it was evident the government had devolved, were very remote from such a spirit of conciliation as might promise any commercial preference to the mother country. Ireland, instead of wisely availing herself of those liberties and privileges, which had been as liberally and magnanimously granted as they were resolutely asserted, was occupied in considering what claims yet remained to be made. The volunteers, an active body of men, collected and kept together by the pomp and circumstance of arms so well suited to the dispositions of a people emerging from a state of abject barbarity to freedom, having with firmness and temperance effected the emancipation of their country from the control of external power, conceived no attempt too arduous for their prowess or their wisdom, and finding nothing further that could reasonably be demanded of Britain, turned their minds to internal, and chiefly to a parliamentary reformation, with a zeal and unanimity that threatened destruction to whatever should oppose them. A peace with the Mahrattas, which many thought insecure, and the death of Heider Ali, one of those extraordinary characters, who may be considered as the rods of Heaven and the scourges of mankind, though events abundantly fortunate for our empire in the East, could not cure the radical defects in the company's government, nor restore unanimity to their servants both civil and military, distracted by their greediness and emulation for rapine and plunder. From the duration of the war, the accumulation of taxes on many articles, and the consequent temptation to elude paying them, the practice of smuggling had grown to such a height, and was practised in so open and daring a manner, as to threaten the total ruin of many branches of the revenue, and the subversion of all order and civil authority in collecting others. The coalition, far from betraying any symptoms of defection or disunion, as its enemies had fondly predicted, seemed to settle more firmly on its basis, and to gather stability from time. Such was

the state of things at the opening of the fourth session of the present parliament, of which we have already given an account. All good men were unanimous in wishing that the contests of party might at length subside, that ministers might apply their power, with lenity and wisdom, to heal the wounds of their bleeding and exhausted country; and that those whom they had supplanted might assist their endeavours, and correct their errors. How far these wishes were gratified or disappointed we are about to see.

Nov. 12. *The Earl of Mansfield*, attended by the Earl of Scarborough, Viscount Hampden, and several other Lords and Bishops, went in procession to St. James's with the address of the House of Peers.

In the House of Commons, the Hon. *Keith Elphinstone* took the oaths and his seat for Dunbartonshire.

Ordered all papers relating to the recall of *Sir Elijah Impey*, Chief-Justice of the supreme court of judicature at Calcutta.

Lord George A. H. Cavendish moved a congratulatory message to her Majesty on the birth of another Princess, and her Majesty's happy recovery, which was ordered.

The select committee for inquiring into the administration of justice in Bengal was revived.

The address to his Majesty was then read, and agreed to.

Nov. 13. The House went in procession to St. James's, and presented the address.

Nov. 14. In the House of Peers, *the Earl of Mansfield* reported his Majesty's answer to their address.

Lord Powis reported that her Majesty had been waited upon with the congratulatory message of that House, on the birth of a Princess, &c. as had been ordered on the 11th, and her Majesty's answer.

In the House of Commons, the *Speaker* reported his Majesty's answer to their address, as did *Lord John Cavendish* her Majesty's answer to their message of congratulation.

Mr. Fox presented copies of the definitive treaties.

Nov. 17,

Nov. 17. In the House of Peers, *the Duke of Portland* presented copies of the definitive treaties.

In the House of Commons *Mr. Fox* gave notice of his intended motion relative to India.

Sir Thomas Davenport, in the absence of the Attorney-General, moved for a copy of the record of the conviction of *Christopher Atkinson, Esq.* a member of that House, in the court of King's-Bench, of wilful and corrupt perjury, and intimated his intention to follow up the motion with the most rigorous proceedings against the convict.

The annual estimates, and a variety of other accounts and papers, were moved for.

Nov. 18. The House of Lords heard counsel on the appeal of *Mitchell and Gray* against *Lord Rodney* and *General Vaughan*. *Lord Thurlow* moved the following question to the judges; "Is the plaintiff entitled to recover from this special verdict," and it was ordered "that they deliver their opinions on the 24th."

The House of Commons ordered, "that *C. Atkinson Esq.* do attend in his place on the 24th."

A petition was presented from the justices of the county of Gloucester, stating, that from the delay in sending away the convicts sentenced to transportation, the crowds in the gaol had occasioned the gaol distemper, which had carried off several of the prisoners, and had also spread into the country.

A total change in the system of East-India government was a measure which all men, except those who were particularly interested in the subsistence of the present form, had agreed to be highly necessary; and we, who have but little confidence in the patriotism of statesmen, are inclined to think, that, independent of a struggle for power, much of the present contest is whose friends and needy dependents shall be sent to fatten on the gleanings of oriental reform. *Mr. Fox's* bill, in whatever light we view it, whether as a bold but necessary experiment on the success of which depended the salvation of our

territorial and commercial acquisitions in the East; or as the daring and concerted scheme of a prevailing faction, to secure to themselves a perpetuity of power, by seizing and appropriating the whole patronage and influence of the greatest and most powerful corporate body in the world, and by that means to enslave alike the monarch and the people, was one of the most important ever debated. Nor was it more remarkable for boldness of design and the magnitude of its object, than for the abilities, the eloquence, and the vigour, which carried it through the House of Commons against the united efforts of opposition and the Company. The jealousy of the Lords, and the secret disapprobation of the crown overthrew it, when the genius that planned it, and the tide of oratory that vanquished every objection could support it no farther.

Mr. Fox grounded his motion on the extreme distress and embarrassment of the Company's affairs, which were in such a state as threatened to involve their own interests and the credit of the nation in one common ruin, unless upheld by the timely interposition of government. For the proof of this he referred to the proceedings of the House for the last two years, and to the reports of the secret and select committees. Both these committees had agreed in ascribing the difficulties that oppressed the Company to disobedience of the orders of the Court of Directors, and to the rapacity of their servants in India. In obedience to a vote of that House, the Court of Directors had made an order for the recall of *Mr. Hastings*, which the Court of Proprietors rescinded. The Directors obeyed the sense of their constituents, and made up their dispatches accordingly. The Secretary of State, when these dispatches came to be reviewed by him, finding them so opposite to the sense of the House of Commons, by virtue of the power vested in him, would not suffer them to be sent out to India. The whole continent of India had been made acquainted with the resolution of the House for the recall of the Governor-General, and the resolution of the

the Court of Proprietors, by which he was to be confirmed in his government, was kept back; so that in fact, he was in a place of eminence without authority, and of power without energy. While the act for regulating the government of India should remain in its present form, it was in the power of the Court of Proprietors to defeat the very best measures that the Court of Directors, in conjunction with the servants of the crown, could take. The direction was generally filled by two descriptions of men, who had become Proprietors for commercial, or political purposes. Those who looked to political connexions, could not gratify their wishes more than by supporting a Governour-General, in whose hands was lodged so great a power to oblige his friends. Those whose sole object was to make the most of their money were generally inclined to support that Governour, through whose means the directors were enabled to make large dividends: so that having first peculated for his private advantage, and robbed the people committed to his care, he was next to plunder them to raise the dividends: that his principals might not call him to account. The Company's finances were in a state as deplorable as the internal government of their territorial acquisitions. They had petitioned parliament last year for leave to borrow 500,000*l.* on bonds, for 300,000*l.* in Exchequer-bills, and for the remission or suspension of a debt of 700,000*l.* due for customs. Notwithstanding the legal restriction to accept bills for no more than 300,000*l.* without the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, there were bills actually coming over for acceptance, to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* They owed 11,200,000*l.* and had stock in hand to the amount of about 3,200,000*l.* which would leave a balance of 8,000,000*l.* against them, a sum to the highest degree alarming, when compared with the capital of the proprietors. He then entered into a detail of the oppressions, extortions, peculations, and abuses of the government in India, and produced most shocking instances of each. To remedy these multiplied grievances, his plan was to

establish a board to consist of SEVEN persons, who should be invested with full power to appoint and displace officers in India, and under whose control the whole government of that country should be placed; the other class to consist of EIGHT persons, to be called assistants, who should have charge of the sales, out-fits, &c. of the Company, and in general of all commercial concerns, but still subject to the control of the first seven. The board he would have held in England under the very eye of parliament. Their proceedings should be entered in books for the inspection of both Houses. Their servants abroad should be obliged to make minutes of all their proceedings, to be transmitted to Europe; and if ever they should find themselves under the necessity of disobeying an order from the board, as cases might occur when such disobedience would be even meritorious, a minute should be entered, stating the reasons for so doing. On the same principle, he meant to oblige the council at home to minute their reasons, as often as they should think proper not to recall a servant who acted contrary to their instructions; and thus avow what they would justify as the expedient ground of their conduct. For the present, he intended that parliament should name all the persons who should sit at this board, but only *pro hac vice*. He would have the board established for three or five years, or for such a length of time as should appear sufficient to try how far it might be useful. If experience should prove its utility, the seven first should in future be nominated by the King; any vacancy by death among the eight assistants should be filled up by the Court of Proprietors. There were other points on which he intended to touch: to prohibit the Company's servants from receiving presents from the Indian princes, a practice which still subsisted, in contempt of repeated injunctions from the Court of Directors, and an express act of parliament to the contrary, and was the source of all the rapacity, disobedience, injustice, and cruelty that had disgraced the British government in India; to abolish all monopolies

monopolies as pernicious to commerce; and to secure to the landholders or zemindaries the undisturbed possession of their lands, upon the payment of certain fixed rents or tributes. The first duty of governours was to make the governed as happy as possible, and such must ever be the wish of a British House of Commons; it was in their power to communicate the spirit and efficacy of our laws to our Indian subjects, to rescue them from rapine and plunder, and to put them in a state of perfect peace and security: that this would be the grand aim of his bills, and he would rely for support on the zeal, the liberality, and the justice of parliament. He lamented the absence of his noble friend (Lord North) whom illness detained at home. The abilities of the noble lord would have afforded him solid support in his arduous undertaking. It was, he acknowledged, a strong measure, but thinking it necessary to the salvation of the Company, and with the Company of the state, he had applied to it with earnestness, and brought it forward without the loss of a moment. He then moved, "that leave be given to bring in a bill, for vesting the affairs of the East-India Company in the hands of certain commissioners, for the benefit of the proprietors and of the publick." His second motion would be; "that leave be given to bring in a bill for the better government of the territorial acquisitions and dependencies in India."

Col. North seconded Mr. Fox, and rejoiced at the exposition of a system so masterly and so seasonable.

Mr. W. Pitt was well assured that very great and enormous abuses had been suffered in the management of India affairs; and great indeed they must be to justify a measure, which was an entire abrogation of all the ancient charters and privileges, by which the Company had been first established, and had since existed. The bill was said to be founded on necessity. Necessity had been the plea of every illegal stretch of power, or exercise of oppression: the pretence of every usurpation, of every infringement of human reason. It was the argument of tyrants: it was

the creed of slaves. He thought it one of the most bold and forward exertions of power that was ever adopted by any ministers, and therefore wished it not to pass without a call of the House. Mr. Fox said he had no objection to a call. The motions were put and carried. *Mr. Fox, Lord North, Lord John Cavendish, and Mr. Erskine* were ordered to prepare and bring in the bill. A call of the House was then ordered on the 2d of December.

Nov. 19. *Lord John Cavendish* gave notice that he would to-morrow move for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the act passed last session for imposing a tax on receipts, that no doubts might remain concerning it, and that persons might not be exposed to penalties, where no evasion of the act was intended.

In a committee of supply on the navy estimates, *Admiral Pigot* rose to move for the complement of seamen necessary for the year 1784. He said the great force in India would make it necessary to move for a greater number than would be wanted for a peace establishment. He then moved, that 26,000 men be employed for the sea service, for the year 1784, including 4495 marines. The motion was agreed to without opposition, and 4*l.* per man, per month, for 13 months, voted for maintaining them.

Nov. 20. *Lord John Cavendish* moved for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the receipt tax: signing an unstamped receipt to be penal; but a clause of indemnification for past breaches of the act. This afforded an opportunity of again traversing the whole ground of objection to the tax. *Lord John Cavendish* said that when parliament laid a duty of one penny on every quart of wine, the publick submitted without murmuring to an exorbitant addition of five-pence by the vintners, though the state was not benefited by it. Why then should men murmur at the payment of a comparatively small tax, every shilling of which found its way into the publick coffers?—The motion was carried without a division.

Mr. Fox brought up the bill for vesting the affairs of the East-India Company &c. which

which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. He then moved, "that it be read a second time on this day fe'nnight." This brought on a tedious debate, in which many members entered into the merits of the bill, though the question was, whether the second reading should be the 27th inst. as Mr. Fox desired, or after the call of the House.

Mr. W. Grenville, with great warmth, condemned the principle of the bill, as arbitrary and unjust; as violating the most solemn charters confirmed by the faith of parliament, breaking through all those ties which should bind man to man, and fraught with the most pointed mischief against national honour, and the integrity of English legislation. The charter conveying the rights of the Company was conceived in the clearest and strongest terms. It was clearer, stronger, and better guarded in point of expression than the act of settlement itself, which had established the House of Brunswick on the throne of England; and clearer also than the charter establishing the Bank of England. It, therefore, followed, that if a minister took hold of the direction of the India-house, he might with the same justice take hold of the direction of the Bank. He reprobated its tendency, as aiming at no less than to erect a despotic system, which might crush the freedom of the constitution. Its obvious and unavoidable effect would be to transfer the boundless patronage of India to the crown, or rather to vest it, for a term of years, in the minister and his adherents, whether in or out of power. Seven commissioners, chosen by parliament ostensibly, but in reality by the servants of the crown, were to involve in the vortex of their authority the whole treasures of India. These, poured forth like an irresistible flood upon this country, would sweep away our liberties and all that we could call our own. Exclaiming, *libertas et anima nostra in dubio est!* "I do not deny (said he) that something ought to be done for India, and that with all convenient speed; but as the subject of the bill brought in by the Right Honourable Secretary and his

colleagues is of vast importance, and involves in its nature and consequences the liberties and properties of all British subjects, let them enter upon the consideration of its different clauses coolly, cautiously, and unwillingly, not with the precipitancy and ardour of plunderers, eager to grasp at, and hold fast their prey."

Lord John Cavendish wished to God that every European could be extirpated from India, and the country resorted to merely for the purposes of commerce; but as that was impossible at present, and as fatal experience had proved that the constitution of the East-India Company was radically defective, that it was devoid of vigour, incapable of effect, and pregnant with abuse, the circumstances of the times, and the nature of the case called loudly for a new system. In the operation of a new system, power and supremacy must lodge somewhere; and where could they be placed so properly as in the hands of the crown, subject to the check and control of parliament? This was the characteristic of the system laid down in the bill, and as the emergency was pressing, and required all possible dispatch, he would vote for the motion.

Commodore Johnstone denied the existence of that necessity, on which the bill was founded, and expatiated on the violence and injustice of intermeddling in the management of the Company's affairs, to which they themselves were fully competent, without any trial or proof of delinquency. Infinitely more money and lives had been wasted in America which we had lost, than in the East-Indies which we had retained; yet all the cry of reform was founded on the pretended misconduct of Governor Hastings. Matters had, at no period, been in a more flourishing situation there than at present. The revenue was greater than it ever had been, and more faithfully collected. It would now revert into its proper channel, from which it had been diverted by a very terrible war against the French, the Mahrattas, and Heider Ali, which the wisdom and vigour of Mr. Hastings had brought to a prosperous

rous issue. He contended that before the House could proceed to any serious discussion of the bill, the East-India Company ought to be heard by counsel at the bar.

Sir Henry Fletcher, chairman of the Company, stated, that their debt to the crown would soon amount to 2,000,000*l*. Such were the dissensions and animosities that pervaded the different governments in India, that the Governor-General and Council of Bengal had actually debated, "Whether the Governor and Council of Madras should not be all removed." He was, therefore, of opinion, that this or some other bill ought to pass without a moment's loss of time, that the new measures, to be adopted in consequence, might be ready to go out with the February fleet, as a very short delay after the proper season of sailing might make a difference of three or four months in the arrival of the ships in India.

Mr. Fox said, that in order to guard against the danger of increasing the influence of the crown, ministers were loaded with a responsibility that balanced their power. He denied the invidious distinction that had been made between ministerial power and crown power. The business before the House had been mentioned both in his Majesty's speech, which closed the last session, and in that with which he opened the present, so that there was no just ground for pleading want of information.

Mr. W. Pitt dreaded the idea of seeing ministers armed with an influence which could not fail to render them dangerous to the state. The honourable secretary had affirmed that the power of the crown and that of the minister were the same. He hoped, however, that they differed very materially, and that whenever a minister transgressed the bounds of moderation or of justice, they should always be able to distinguish the minister from the sovereign. He agreed with *Mr. Grenville*, that the right, by which our most gracious sovereign holds the sceptre, was not more indisputably confirmed, than that by which the East-India Company held those territorial

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and commercial emoluments, which the hand of oppression was now about to wrest from them.

Mr. Erskine adverted to the very full attendance of members then present. By the proposed delay it would follow, either that those who were already well acquainted with the matter should wait for persons, who, after all, would be called upon to decide before they could have time to deliberate; or that those who knew nothing of the matter might out-vote those who did.

Mr. Arden was sure that if a similar bill had been brought into the House, while the Right Honourable Secretary was in opposition, London would have seen him the next day mounted on a wooden stage in the street, haranguing the populace.

Mr. Burke with great vehemence ridiculed the conduct of opposition. Their arguments were arguments of the heart, not of the head. They knew their own base minds, and therefore imputed base motives to others. The question was at length carried without a division.

Nov. 21. Ordered a new writ in the room of *Mr. Wallace*, deceased.

Sir Robert Clayton took his seat for the county of Surrey.

In a Committee of Supply the land and malt taxes were voted, also those on rum, cyder, and perry.

The House being resumed, *Lord John Cavendish* moved for a select committee to enquire into the illicit trade carried on in this kingdom, to the detriment of the revenue; and to report their opinion upon it. After some conversation upon the alarming extent of the evil, and the daring and bare-faced manner in which smuggling was conducted, which will be seen at large in the reports of the committee, the motion was agreed to.

Lord Mahon then put the following question to the chair: "If the bill for explaining and amending the receipt tax should pass this session, will the order of the House admit a bill for repealing the tax itself to be brought in this same session."

The Speaker said, that as the whole session was, in the eye of the law, only

as one day, the order would not suffer a bill to be brought in for the purpose of repealing an act passed the same session: the reason was, that it could not be supposed that any assembly would make and unmake a law in the same day. It was the same with a bill for explaining and amending an act. For as such a bill must be supposed to fortify and confirm the act, in every part which it did not alter, so, if such a bill should pass into a law, the order of parliament would not suffer another act to be brought in, during the same session, for repealing the former act so amended and explained; and for the same reason that he had stated in the former case. And, therefore, if any one wished to have the receipt tax repealed this session, he would inform such person, that if the bill ordered in by the House to explain and amend the act, by which that tax was imposed, should pass, he would find himself precluded, for this session, from moving for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the tax.

Nov. 24. In the House of Lords, the Judges gave their opinions on the law question put to them in the cause of Mitchell and Gray against Lord Rodney and Gen. Vaughan, unanimously in favour of the defendants. Upon which the decree was affirmed.

In the House of Commons, *Sir Henry Fletcher* presented a petition from the East-India Company against the bill now depending in parliament for vesting the effects, &c. of the Company in commissioners, and praying to be heard by their counsel against it. The petition set forth that the bill subverted the chartered rights and privileges of the Company confirmed by divers acts of parliament; that it operated as a total confiscation of their property; and this without charging the Company with any specific delinquency, or stating any just ground for such proceeding. It was ordered, "that the petition do lie on the table," and also "that the petitioners be heard by their counsel at the bar in support of their charters, immunities, and properties, &c."

Sir Thomas Davenport stated to the

House, that some of Mr. Atkinson's friends having requested of him to postpone his intended motion of expulsion for some time, that Mr. Atkinson might have an opportunity, before so severe and disgraceful a punishment should be inflicted upon him, to make application to the Court of King's-Bench for an arrest of judgement, he was desirous to comply, in some degree, with their request. He, therefore, moved that the record of conviction be read a second time on Thursday se'nnight, &c.

Mr. Wilkes moved an amendment, by inserting the 24th of January in the room of Thursday se'nnight. After some conversation, the amendment was negatived, and the original motion carried without a division.

Nov. 25. Lord Galway took the oaths and his seat for York.

The House then proceeded to ballot for a select committee to enquire into the illicit trade carried on in this kingdom.

Sir Henry Fletcher presented a petition from the directors of the India Company. It insisted chiefly on the great hardship and injustice of removing the petitioners from their offices of directors, before the legal time of holding their said offices should be expired, without being charged with any specific offence whereby the same might be forfeited; and intreated that a public examination might be instituted into the state of the Company's affairs, when the petitioners hoped to prove that, with a moderate temporary relief from the wisdom of parliament, their credit *could not fail* to be firmly established, and the public faith preserved. He then moved "that the petition do lie on the table till the second reading of the bill to which it referred, and that the petitioners be heard by their counsel against it."

Mr. Fox did not oppose the motion, but thought it necessary to say, that if, on a former day, when he stated the Company to owe eight millions, any one understood him to mean that they owed eight millions more than they had effects to pay, he must have been greatly misconceived.

Mr.

Mr. W. Pitt said that he for one, and, he believed, many others did understand from the right honourable gentleman that the Company owed eight millions more than they had effects to pay; he was glad to hear that fact now publicly disavowed; and as the bankruptcy of the Company was made the pretence for robbing them of their chartered rights, he hoped the House would not easily adopt the most violent and unjust measures, when the very grounds on which these measures had been stated to be necessary were now publicly disclaimed.

Nov. 26. *John Nichol, Esq.* took the oaths and his seat for Bletchingly. *Mr. Fitzwilliam* reported from the committee appointed to make up the numbers on the ballot for a select committee to enquire into the illicit trade carried on in this kingdom, that the majority had fallen upon the following persons, viz. *Henry Beaufoy, Esq. George Daubeney, Esq. Mr. Alderman Newnham, William Baker, Esq. Geo. Dempster, Esq. Right Hon. William Eden, W. H. Hartley, Esq. William Hufsey, Esq. Richard Jackson, Esq. Hans Sloane, Esq. Charles Brett, Esq. Abraham Rawlinson, Esq. Henry Thornton, Esq. Right Hon. Lord Sheffield, and Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart.*

Mr. Fox brought in his second bill "for the better government of the territorial acquisitions and dependencies in India," which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.

Lord John Cavendish brought up his bill for explaining the receipt-tax act, and for indemnifying such as might have incurred penalties under it. An order was made for the second reading on Wednesday next.

General Smith moved for a copy of the treaty concluded between the Governor-General and Council of Bengal, and the Mahrattas, which was ordered.

Nov. 27. *Mr. Fox* moved for copies of various applications from the Directors of the East-India Company to the Lords of the Treasury, relative to the state of their finances.

Lord North moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulating of the postage and carriage of letters between Great-Britain and Ireland. From the recognition of the independence of the legislature of Ireland, the Post-Office of Ireland must necessarily be separated from that of England, to which it had hitherto been annexed. Leave was given without any debate.

Mr. Fox then moved for the second reading of the bill for vesting the effects, &c. of the East-India Company in commissioners. The bill was read, as were also the petitions of the Courts of Proprietors and Directors against it, and counsel were called to the bar, in compliance with the prayer of the petitions. The counsel for the proprietors went over the common ground of objection to the bill. It was an invasion of private property, a violation of public faith, and was therefore dishonourable, impolitic, and unjust. They endeavoured to shew that the plea of bankruptcy was without foundation, that the affairs of the Company were in such a situation as the common course of events would render flourishing. And insisted that if such infractions of public faith should become familiar, parliament might be continued by way of form, but faction, cabal, and influence would set the laws at defiance, and trample upon all property and justice.

REFLECTIONS.

MEN are frequently most desirous of talking on those subjects they least understand—for the same reasons, perhaps, as ladies at ninety-nine affect to have the tooth-ach.

Addison, a man of great judgement

in other branches of literature, is scarce ever right when he criticizes the old English language.

No man can properly criticize Milton, who has not carefully studied Euripides.

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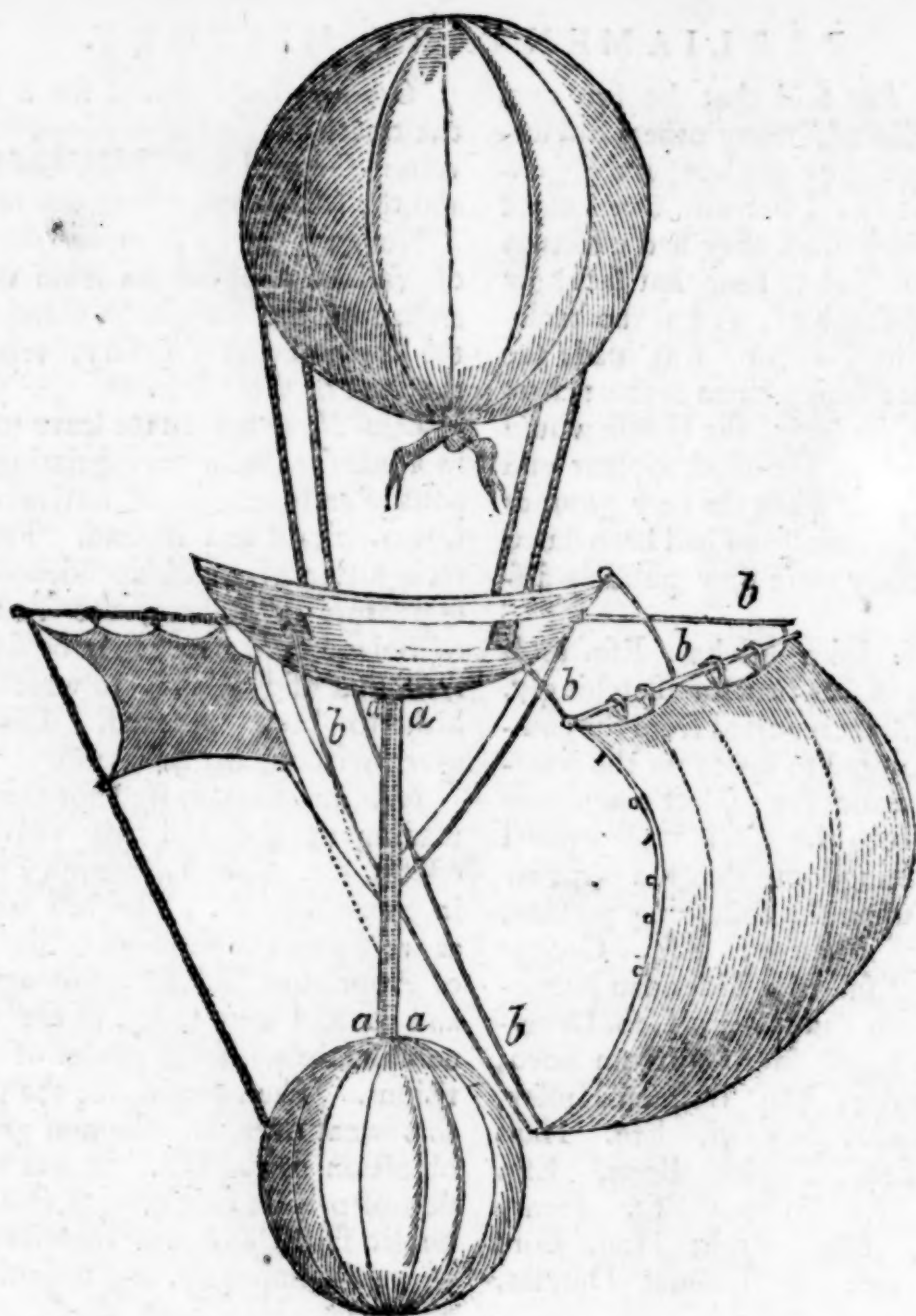
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PHILOSOPHY.

A DESCRIPTION OF TWO MACHINES, PROPER TO BE NAVIGATED THROUGH THE AIR.

TRANSLATED FROM A PAMPHLET * LATELY PUBLISHED AT PARIS, BY MONS. B.

AS the result of experiments made on the *aërostatic globe*, or air-balloon, shew that the *gaz*, or inflammable air, being collected and inclosed in a case, will rise in the atmosphere with a force proportionable to its levity compared to that of atmospheric air; and, of course, in its ascent, lift, or take up with it, a weight more or less considerable; one may affirm of this new discovery, without appearing an enthusiast, that an *aërial navigation* is manifestly practicable, and that it offers the most useful advantages to society†.

Every one will perceive, in this wonderful effort of human invention, a certain means of extending commerce, and even bringing it to the utmost pitch of perfection; and, perhaps, in defiance of apparent impossibilities, afford a practicable method of approaching those immense spheres which are suspended above us; but this I do not insist on at present, because we are in perfect ignorance of the nature of these bodies, as well as of the true qualities of the atmosphere in so high a region.

After a beginning so flattering, we have, without doubt, an evident right to make public our ideas on the means of perfecting this discovery, and bringing it into use; nay, it is a tribute which every thinking being owes to society.

It is principally with this view that I have printed this pamphlet; and less with the intention of assuming to myself the glory of this discovery, which is entirely due to Mons. Montgolfier, than of paying this just tribute: and I shall think myself amply repaid, if I am happy enough to have discovered the right means.

I have divided the description of this machine into three parts. In the first, I treat of the manner of making the balloon with sufficient strength and durability.—In the second, of the means proper for making it fall and rise at the will of the navigator; also of those means which are capable of keeping it at such a height in the atmosphere as he thinks proper.

In the third, I treat of the house, or shelter, for the navigator of its sails, and the tackle proper for managing them.

PART I.

IT is impossible to be too certain in the methods taken to preserve the globe or case which contains the *gaz*, or inflammable air, in a state of the greatest safety; since it is from the firmness of its texture, and the perfection of its make, that the success of the voyage, and the safety of the navigator depend. I propose, in consequence, to make a balloon with four different cases or coverings. The first, which is the internal one, or that which comes in contact with the inflammable air, or *gaz*, must be of taffeta, done over with a single coat of gum. The second should be of blotting paper‡; the third of very fine *Toile de Rouen*§; and the fourth of calf-skin, well tanned, and carefully chosen.

THE METHOD OF MAKING THE COVERING.

CONSTRUCT a mould of wood, of such a size as may be thought necessary, and capable of being taken to pieces, so that it may be taken out when the case for the balloon is made: lay thereon the taffety, cut into pieces, and shaped like the slices of a melon; and

* Price 12 sels, with cuts.

† It is supposed that the *gaz*, or inflammable air, in its perfect state, will always preserve its power to ascend.

‡ In the French it is "such paper as the hair-dressers use for curling the ladies hair," and which the translator supposes to be either that usually called in London *whitish-brown* or *blotting paper*.

§ A cloth made at Rouen.

and so that each piece may lap over the other, the breadth of three or four fingers, that they may be pasted or glued together. After which, on the outside of this case, glue the second covering; upon the second put the third; and on the third, place the fourth; with this difference, however, you must first fasten to it many pieces or ridges of leather, so as to make it appear like the coat or rind of a melon; and you must leave the several parts of this case to lap one over the other, as the taffeta does, but without glueing them. You must bend them as close as possible to the other coats, or cases; but without fastening them at the seams. After this, put on a second coat of leather, as well to strengthen the balloon, as to preserve it from chafing by the cord which is to go round it; and which is designed to slide on each side, as well to keep the balloon steady as to attach it to the house, or place, in which the navigator is to reside. This cord must be fixed in its place by a double seam, which will form a more solid sheath for it, and keep the balloon steady, without carrying the cord directly through the body of it.

PART II.

THE balloon naturally ascends; but this ascension ought, of course, to be bounded, and even managed in such a manner that we may be able to govern it.

For this purpose, it is necessary to have a counterpoise susceptible of variation, and of such a modification that it may be diminished or augmented as necessity requires, at the will of the navigator. It requires no great effort of reason to imagine how this counterpoise is to be formed; for since we have the means of raising ourselves in the atmosphere by a light air; to descend requires no more than to imprison, or confine, a more heavy air in a separate vessel, in short, such air as surrounds us. It becomes necessary then to attach to the balloon which is filled with the *gaz*, or inflammable air, another balloon, constructed of leather only, in which may be lodged a quantity of atmospheric air, sufficient to cause it to act with proper effect on

the first balloon, in its different evolutions.

It is also necessary that this latter balloon may be filled and emptied at the pleasure of the navigator, which may easily be done by the means of a pair of bellows and a cock, which must be placed contiguous to the house or apartment he resides in, and communicate with the heavy globe by a double pipe. By means of the bellows the navigator can charge the balloon, and thereby descend at pleasure: and by means of the cock, he can empty it, and ascend when he thinks proper.

In short, he will always have at hand sufficient means to carry him to any height in the air; nor need he fear being carried too high.

PART III.

IT is essentially necessary to lodge the navigator safe, and commodiously; so that he may be able, with freedom and confidence, to execute the necessary manœuvres, whether they be to cause the vessel to descend, ascend, or make way a-head. This house, or apartment, ought to be answerable to the rest of the apparatus; that is to say, it ought to be equally light and strong. Its size must be proportioned to the force of the balloon, and to the necessities of the navigator, and, therefore, should be constructed of leather, and supported at equal distances by stout thongs of the same materials. The navigator must ascend in this apartment, and it must be steadied by means of the atmospheric air, forced into the lower balloon by the bellows; in short, this part of the apparatus must positively be like an air-pump. Its form must be that of a small boat, in the center of which the navigator must sit to execute, in the most commodious manner, the different manœuvres necessary to conduct the machine. A double tube must be fixed to this house or apartment, and communicate with the atmospheric air-balloon. To the one must be joined the bellows, to force the atmospheric air into the balloon, and to the other the cock, to let it out. There must be two sails; the one to catch the wind, and to urge the machine forwards; the other to

govern

govern it as a rudder. The first must be situated before the house, and fixed at a certain distance from the head of it; so that the navigator, by means of a cord, may have the power of putting the sail into what position he pleases: it must be fixed a-head of and below the house, and to the atmospheric air-balloon, by means of two cords passed through rings, which the navigator may likewise have the power of managing at his will. This sail will reef and extend, by means of these two last-mentioned cords. The second sail, situated behind, must serve as a rudder; and must be much smaller than the other. It must be in the shape of a *latine* sail, the point at the top being fixed to a bar, and the broad part at the bottom, to the keel of the vessel, by several strings, and also to a cord which is fixed to the bar at one end, and the atmospheric air-balloon at the other. It is not to be supposed that this machine can be governed with the same ease, or so well as a ship may. So long as it goes before the wind it will go well enough; but when you are obliged to go upon a wind it will be somewhat different: the wind will then produce, in respect to this machine, what the currents produce in respect of ships; that is to say, it will make it deviate more or less from the course which the navigator attempts to steer on.

CONCERNING THE SECOND MACHINE.

THE second machine which I propose, is in the form of a barque, and must be constructed in every respect on the same principles as the first. The *gaz*, or inflammable air, must be lodged in this barque, and must occupy the largest and uppermost space of it. Near the middle of this second barque must be a partition, which is to divide it into two; so that the bottom may be like the hold of a vessel; in which the atmospheric air must be lodged, and which is to serve as ballast to the barque, as well as to form the counterpoise necessary for making it ascend or descend at pleasure. The means to fill it or empty it must be the same as in the former. The navigator must be placed in a little hut, situated in the

stern, from which he may execute every necessary manœuvre. The materials must be of as light a nature as possible, so that he may only have occasion to carry a little sail. The helm must be larger in this second machine, in comparison of the sail, than in the first.

OBSERVATIONS.

I Believe the first machine more navigable, and less susceptible of inconvenience than the last. The sail being situated before, and comparatively a great deal lower than the *aërostatic* globe, the atmospheric air acting on it, will serve to steady the machine, as well as tend to draw it down, and consequently will act in the same manner as the atmospheric air in the globe below it.

The spherical figure of these two balloons will also tend to steady the machine in its horizontal direction, by the resistance they will make to the current of air; and consequently will have a tendency to keep its motion in a direct line. The apartment of the navigator being in the form of a boat, offers no resistance to the wind, except when it comes on its side; but then it will evidently be of service, in as much as it will then perform, in some measure, the function of a third sail, which will very much favour the effects of the helm. Supposing that we only wish to rise to the height of 50 fathoms, and at this height the balloon, by some accident, should happen to fall, the navigator would most probably not meet with any harm. 1st, Because in this case it ought to be understood, that at this height the balloon would fall gently, or by degrees, which would considerably break his fall. 2d, Because the navigator could immediately turn the cock, and empty the atmospheric air: so that the counterpoise being reduced, the fall would be considerably abated. Lastly, because the navigator being inclosed in a very elastic covering, the house being nearly of the same weight with the air, the air being shut up within its walls, might be so managed that he would not touch any hard body, and, therefore, it is probable, he would not experience

experience any other harm than a little giddiness, to which the fear of danger would more contribute than the fall. We see children cast themselves from a very high bridge into the river without doing themselves any injury, since they do it for pleasure; if so, the circumstance is much more in favour of the aerial navigator, he will fall gently, and surrounded by a soft elastic body, which will considerably abate the effects of his fall. The fall of the balloon at Gonesse, and also that at Versailles, in which the sheep and dog met with no injury, although they were not inclosed in a soft and elastic body, confirms what

I advance. I will not enter into a long detail concerning these machines; my design being only to give an idea of the possibility of an aerial navigation. Whether I have fulfilled it, the public must decide and experience must judge. I say experience, for all mathematical calculations, relating to physical problems, must be founded in some measure on probabilities; and although this science be, of all the abstract ones, least subject to error, I have often found the result not agree perfectly with experiment; it is for that reason I take experience for my judge.

In the figure, *aaaa* are the pipes that communicate with the atmospheric air-balloon; and by means of which it is filled and emptied by the navigator; *bbbb* the braces and tackle by which the sail is governed.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MR. Henry, of Manchester, has lately published a method of preserving water at sea. It consists in converting it into lime water, and afterwards freeing the water from the lime by precipitating it with fixed air. I was at first much struck with the ingenuity of the method, and continued to admire it for some time; but found on trial that the theory did not hold good in practice, and then the reason of it presently appeared.

If indeed only just so much fixed air could be added as is sufficient to precipitate the lime, the water would be fit for use, but that point it would be very difficult, in ordinary practice, to hit. Mr. Henry says, that the water, by being impregnated with more fixed air than is sufficient to precipitate the lime, will be an excellent antiscorbutic,

and of course, besides a wholesome beverage, will prevent, and even cure the sea-scurvy. This is a proof that he himself never made the experiment he recommends. For if the water be further impregnated with fixed air, it will dissolve the lime which had just been precipitated, and a nauseous liquid will be produced, which as a common beverage will be unwholesome. It will be like the mineral water of Rathbone-Place. Mr. Henry might have recollected that Dr. Hulme's method of dissolving the stone depends on this very supersaturation of calcareous earth with fixed air, by which it is rendered soluble in aqueous vehicles. This will sufficiently account for Mr. Henry's method not having been adopted by the Lords of the Admiralty.

Copenhagen, Oct. 28.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Iceland, that the new island which rose from the sea, near Reikenes, now bears the form of a very high mountain; the sea thereabouts, which was 100 fathoms deep, is now in many places only 40. The lava, which runs from the new volcanos in the

district of Skaptfield, has destroyed twelve farms and three churches. The cinders thrown from these mountains are a mixture of pumice-stone, sand, and sulphur, which have much damaged the country on which they fell, and hurt the cattle put to graze on fields impregnated with them.

P O E T R Y.

ODE for the NEW YEAR:

January 1, 1784.

ENOUGH of arms—to happier ends
Her forward view BRITANNIA bends.
The generous hosts who grasp'd the sword
Obedient to her awful word,

Though martial glory cease,
Shall now with equal industry,
Like *Rome's* brave sons when *Rome* was free
Resume the arts of Peace!

O come! ye toil-worn wanderers, come!
To genial hearths, and social home,
The tender housewife's busy care,
The board with temperate plenty crown'd,
And smiling progeny around,
That listen to the tale of war!

Yet be not war the fav'rite theme,
For what has war with bliss to do?
Teach them more justly that to deem,
And own experience taught it you.
Teach them 'tis in the will of Fate,
Their frugal industry alone
Can make their country truly great,
And in her bliss secure their own!
Be all the songs that soothe their toil,
And bid the brow of labour smile;
When through the loom the shuttle glides,
Or shining share the glebe divides;
Or, bending to the woodman's stroke,
To waft her commerce, falls the British oak!
Be all their songs that soften these,
Of calm content, and future, well earn'd ease!

Nor dread, lest inborn spirit die!
One glorious lesson, early taught,
Will all the boasted pow'rs supply
Of practis'd rules and studied thought!
From the first dawn of Reason's ray
On the young bosom's yielding clay,
Strong be their country's love imprest,
And let your own example fire their breast.
Tell them 'tis theirs to grasp the sword
If Britain gives the awful word;
To bleed, to die, in Britain's cause;
And guard, from faction nobly free,
Their birth-right blessing, liberty;
True liberty, that loves the laws.

ON THE BILLS OF MORTALITY.

ONCE more this sad momento strikes our eye,
Smites the gay heart, excites y tender sigh,
Calls forth afresh the sympathizing tear,
And bids us mourn again th' expiring year.
Let the gay youth review this solemn page,
And see death certain here in ev'ry age;
Not all the charms that Beauty can display,
Stop the stern tyrant for a single day;
Not all the fondness which a mother knows,
Nor all the sweet solicitude she shows,
Can her lov'd offspring for one moment save,
Or snatch that parent from the greedy grave.
In vain we sit and plan for future years,
And talk of distant joys, and hopes and fears,
Ah! what avails Life's most delightful schemes,
One moment proves them idle, empty dreams;

LOND. MAG Jan. 1784.

Some sad occurrence, or some long lov'd friend
Sink to the grave, and see the enchantments end.
Witness, ye mourners of the present year,
Who still lament what once you held so dear,
With what keen pangs we give the last embrace,
How loth to quit the lov'd, though lifeless face:
'Tis then we see in Truth's unerring glass,
How vain is life, how swift our moments pass;
With streaming eyes we view the silent tomb,
And deeply feel that death's our certain doom.
Old age and heedless youth, and Beauty's charm,
Shrink at the thought, and feel the dread alarm:
Frail Nature sinks beneath the awful sound,
And Pleasure's self seems sickening all around.
No mortal friend the drooping mind can cheer,
No human power protect that mind from fear:
Religion, come, with energy divine,
To calm the troubled heart is only thine;
Teach us what joy serene from virtue flows,
And the true peace which Innocence bestows.
Teach us that vice, alike in every stage,
Disgraces youth, and shames decrepid age.
That Goodness paints the beauteous face more
fair,

And stamps true reverence on the hoary hair.
Rise then, my soul, to nobler prospects rise,
Let Hope, sweet Hope, transport us to the skies,
There shall we meet again each valued friend,
And all our doubts, and all our fears shall end;
Each pain shall banish, every sorrow fly,
For Heaven's high hand shall wipe the weeping
eye.

J. C.

THE MISER.

A Wretch, who in counting his cash had grown
old,
Was summon'd by Death, from his life and his
gold.

Arriving on old river Styx's drear coasts,
Amidst no small number of good brother ghosts,
Old Charon beheld him, demanded his fare,
But Old Avarice could not one halfpenny spare.
To save his expences he plung'd thro' the tide,
And 'midst hisses and curses he gain'd t'other side;
All Hell was confusion, their realm was degraded;
Their rights and their laws by a wretch were
evaded;

Each judge saw the crime and the precedent fear'd,
Such defiance of power was ne'er before heard.
To punish this wretch they together consulted;
Revenge should be signal for rights thus insulted:
"To the rock let him hang, by Prometheus's side,
Or among the Danaides plunge in the tide."
But others propos'd, with a still harsher tone,
To doom him to roll the Sisyphian stone.
'Till Minos a punishment greater propos'd,
And thus, while Hell trembled, the sentence
disclos'd:

"To earth, wretch, return—and, as balm to thy
heart,
See how quickly thy heirs with thy treasures can
part."

D

A SUMMONS

A SUMMONS TO A BALL AT KNOWL.

By Caroline, Queen of the Fairies.

By the late DUKE of DORSET.

YE elves and fairies all,
Haste, hasten to my call,
Not one that haunts this place,
Of elfe or fairy race,
Shall be excus'd upon the green,
This night, from dancing with your Queen.

From dairies, cellars, halls,
From towers with moss-grown walls,
From hollow tree or cell,
Or from where else you dwell,
Quick, haste away, whilst moon doth shine,
For thus commands your Caroline.

See, see, they come away,
My summons to obey,
All drest in decent pride,
Their partners by their side,
Hand in hand they trip along,
For dance prepar'd or lively song,

And see before the rest,
Her hand by Harry prest,
Comes Monk, that fairy bright,
Enlivening the dull night,
And surely spright of truer grace,
Ne'er shew'd the moon her charming face.

Next Curtis, brisk and strong,
Leads Austen fair along,
And James so light does pass,
He lightly bends the grass;
And then, with joke and merry glee,
Comes laughing John with Farnaby.

The next that doth appear
Is Selby, young and fair,
And, if I right behold,
She's led by Fletcher old;
Who look, as they together move,
Like Vulcan and the Queen of Love.

See Dashwood next advance,
With me as Queen to dance,
And many more of fame,
Which I want time to name,
Welcome, fairies, welcome all,
The stars shine bright, begin the ball.

And whilst we tread the ring,
Let Berkeley sweetly sing,
Our steps will juster meet,
Led by such music sweet,
And let none dare retire to bed,
'Till Phœbus shews his glistening head.

To Miss SEWARD.

IMPROMPTU by Mr. HAYLEY.

AS Britain mourn'd, with all a mother's pain,
Two sons, two gallant sons, ignobly slain!
Mild Cook, by savage fury robb'd of breath,
And martial Andre, doom'd to baser death;
The Goddess, plung'd in grief too vast to speak,
Hid in her robe her tear-distigured cheek.
The sacred Nine with sympathetic care
Survey'd the noble mourner's dumb despair.

While from her choir the sighs of pity broke,
The Muse of Elegy thus warmly spoke:
"Take, injur'd parent, all we can bestow,
"To soothe thy heart, and mitigate thy woe!"
Speaking, to earth the kind enthusiast came,
And veil'd her heav'nly power with Seward's name;

And that no vulgar eye might pierce the truth,
Proclaim'd herself the friend of Andre's youth.
In that fair semblance, with such plaintive fire,
She struck the chords of her pathetic lyre,
The weeping Goddess owns the blest relief,
And fondly listens with subsiding grief:
Her loveliest daughters lend a willing ear;
Hov'ring the latent muse with many a tear.
Her bravest sons, who in their every vein
Feel the strong pathos of the magic strain,
Bless the enchanting lyre by glory strung,
Envy the dead, who are so sweetly sung.

The HERMITE's ADDRESSE to YOUTHE.

Written in the Spring-garden at Bath.

SAY, gentle youthe, that tread'st untouch'd
by care, [scene;
Where Nature hath so guerdon'd Bath's gay
Feddè with the fonge that daunceeth in the aire;
'Midst fairest wealth of Flora's magazine;
Hath eye or eare yet founde, thine steppes to blisse,
That gem of life y'clep'd true happinesse.

With beautie restes she not; nor woos to lighte
Her hallow'd taper at proud honour's flame;
Nor Circe's cuppe doth crowne; nor comes in
flighte

Upon the soaring winge of babbling fame;
Not shrine of golde dothe this fair sainte embower,
She glides from heaven, but not in Danae's shower.

Go blossome, wanton in such joyous aire,
But ah!—oft soone thy buxome blast is o'er!
When the sleeke pate shall grow far 'bove its haire,
And creeping age shall reap this pitious lore!
To brood o'er follie, and with me confesse,
"Earth's flattering dainties prove but sweet
distresse."

The OLD HERMITE.

INVOCATION TO HOPE.

HAIL, gentle Hope, propitious power,
Sweet harbinger of joy and peace,
Thy smiles chear midnight's gloomy hour,
Thy magic voice bids discord cease,
Thy presence banishes despair,
And smoothes the anxious brow of care.

Thy gentle influence let me know,
When tender cares my soul molest,
When absence gives the tear to flow.
Or jealous fears torment my breast,
O! then to my desponding mind,
In pity paint my DAMON kind.

When the sad thought my bosom tears,
That he, for whom these doubts arise,
Knows well the cause of all my fears,
Yet can my faithful heart despise;
In that dark moment, power divine!
Oh! chear me with thy rays benign.

Sustain'd

Sustain'd by thee, celestial fair!
 With Patience thy meek sister join'd,
 The double woe I'll learn to bear
 Of absence with suspense combin'd;
 Ye can my soul with bright illusions fill,
 And bless with fancy'd joys 'midst present ill.

A. G.

VERSES to Mr. WRIGHT of Derby.

By Miss SEWARD.

On his having painted her father's picture.

THOU, in whose breast the gentle virtues shine,
 Thou, at whose call the obsequious Graces
 bow;

Fain wou'd I, kneeling at the Muse's shrine,
 Pluck the green chaplet for thy modest brow.

And should in vain my feeble arm extend,
 In vain, & meed, these faltering lays demand,
 Should from my touch the conscious laurel bend,
 Like coy Mimosa*, shrinking from the hand;

Yet thy bright tablets, with unfading hues,
 Shall beam on high in Honour's envied fane,
 By him † emblazon'd, whose immortal Muse
 Adorn'd thy science with her earliest strain;

Brought every gem the mines of knowledge hide,
 Cull'd roseate spoils from Fancy's vernal plain,
 And with their mingled stores new bards supplied,
 That bind the sister arts in closer chains.

What living light, ingenious artist, streams
 In mingled mazes as thy fancy moves,
 With orient hues in bright expansion beams,
 Or bends the magic curve that beauty loves.

As charm'd we mark, beneath thy various hand ‡,
 What sweet repose surrounds the sombrous scene,
 Where, fring'd with wood, yon moon-bright cliffs
 expand,

The curl'd waves twinkling as they wind be-
 tween.

Start, as on high the red Vesuvio glares,
 O'er earth and ocean spreads his sanguine light,
 With billowy smoke obscures the rising stars,
 And darts his vollied lightnings through the
 night §.

Sigh, where 'midt twilight shades yon hill sublime,
 The cumb'rous ruins bends o'er Virgil's tomb,
 Where nurs'd by thee poetic ivies climb,
 Fresh flow'rets spring, and brighter laurels
 bloom ||.

Or weep for Julia ¶ in her sea-girt cave,
 Exil'd from love in beauty's splendid morn;
 As wild she gazes on the unbounded wave,
 And sighs in hopeless solitude forlorn,

Ingenious Wright, from thy creative hands,
 With outline bold, and massive colours warm,
 Rival of life, before the canvas itands
 My father's lov'd and venerable form.

* The sensitive plant.

† Mr. Hayley celebrated Mr. W. in his first work, Epistle to an Eminent Painter.

‡ Alluding to two moonlight views of Matlock, by Mr. W. in the possession of B. Boothby, Esq. Litchfield.

§ Celebrated paintings of Mr. W.'s. || Another admired picture of Mr. W.'s.

¶ Julia the daughter of Augustus, banished to a desert island for her amours with Ovid.

** Huithwaite.

†† Coxwold, Yorkshire.

Oh! when his urn shall drink my falling tears,
 Thy faithful tints shall shed a sweet relief,
 Glow with mild lustre o'er my darken'd years,
 And gild the gathering shades of filial grief.

INSCRIPTION in memory of Mr. R. MIDGE-
 LEY, M. A. late minister of Huithwaite, in
 Yorkshire.

HOC marmor tibi sit pro speculo, lector,
 Si bonus sis, temet ipse contemplaberis;
 Sin minus; quam pulchra sit virtus facie,
 Hinc disces.

Viri enim ossa tegit, ad omnem probitatem facti,
 Quem omnes suspiciebant,
 Boni amore, mali reverentia profecuti.

Id quidem non injuria:

Namque iracundiæ, etiam laceratus, nihil tri-
 buebat,

Nec suas ulli unquam invidebat laudes:

Quod laudare non potuit, candide excusabat.

Sibi proprium habebat nihil;

Cum amicis omnia communicabat,

Cum cognatis, cum egenis.

Neminem unquam vidit afflictum,

Quem non lubenter sublevavit.

Facultates mediocres per longam vitam nihil
 auxerat;

Scilicet usu malebat splendere pecuniam,

Nec ad hæredem provinciam remisit,

Cujus erat a se ratio exigenda.

Literas docendi artifex mirus

Igniculos ingenii,

Si qui in puero delitescabant,

Omnes elicit.

In sinceris Evangelii præceptis,

Quæ sola in concionibus tractabat,

Explicandis,

Oratione quidem utebatur lucida;

Vocem vero, vultumque ad pietatem adeo accom-
 modabat,

Ut facile omnibus persuaderet,

Eandem sibi esse suæ vitæ normam.

Ad hæc officia tam sedulo incubuit,

Ut ferme octogenarius senem vix se agnosceret,

Vix ægrotanti cessandum arbitraretur.

Doctrina egregius, moribus suavissimus, sermone
 urbanus,

Neminem, nisi sapientiozem lætiorēque,

Ex congressu dimisit.

Talis fuit Robertus Midgley, M. A.

Per annos LIII.

Hujus ** Parochiæ minister, Scholæq; †† Cox-
 woldicensis præfectus.

Mæii 24, 1761. Ætatis 78.

Morbo extinctus est, cælebs,

Non minus, quam pater, flebilis plerisque.

Frustra, Lector, lugebis mortuum;

Si velis, ut quam minime desideretur,

Imitare.

AB, BC are the sides of the triangle. It is evident that when BN is greater than half AC, the problem is impossible.

SCHOLIUM.

From the preceding solution it appears that in any plane triang. it will be, as the sine of half the vertical angle is to the sine of that angle, so is the rect. of the sides about that angle, to the rect. of the sum of those sides and the line bisecting the vertical angle.

The Rev. Mr. JOHN HELLINS, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, after having drawn BE (the given line) to bisect the given angle ABD; by Prob. XIX. *Simp. Geom.* p. 226. draws AD through the point E, so that $AB + BD$, may be equal to the given sum of the sides; and ABD will be the triangle required; as is too obvious to need demonstration.

The Question was also answered by Mr. J. Hampshire, and Mr. George Sanderfon.

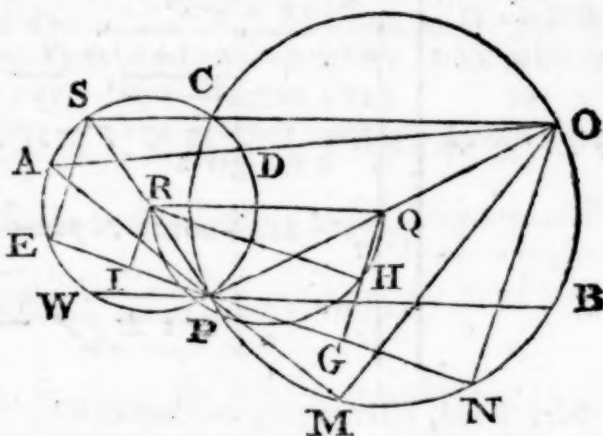
20. QUESTION (V. Sept.) answered by Mr. I. DALBY.

CONSTRUCTION.

Join the given points P, S, O: on PS, PO, let circles be described, and join the centers R, Q, on RQ describe a semicircle in which apply $RH = \text{half the side of a square whose area is equal the given rectang.}$ Through P, and $\parallel RH$, draw EN, and that is the side of the square required.

DEMONSTRATION.

Through H draw QG, also draw RI $\parallel QG$, then because the ang. RHQ in a semi-circ. is a right one, and $EN \parallel RH$, the ang. EGQ is a right one: hence, by Euc. III. 3. QG bisects PN; and for the same reason RI bisects PE, therefore $2GI = 2RH = EN$, the side of the required square, by construction. Moreover, if NO, ES be drawn, because the angles PNO, PES stand in semi-circles, they are right ones, therefore if EN be the side of a square, the other sides at right angles thereto, will pass through the points S, O.



1. It is evident from the foregoing construction, that if WB be drawn $\parallel QR$, the line joining the centers, it will be the side of the *maximum* square, for $2RQ = WB$, which is a *max.* because RQ is the longest line that can be drawn in the semi-circle RHQ; but $WB = SO$, and therefore the side of the *maximum* square is = the dist. between the two remotest points.

2. If OA be drawn to bisect the semi-circle SP in D, and AM be drawn through P, and MO be joined, then $AM = MO$; for the arc $PD = 90^\circ$, and therefore the ang. $PAD = 45^\circ$, and the ang. at M being a right one, the ang. AOM is $= 45^\circ$, therefore $AM = MO$, which is the side of the *minimum* square: for it is evident if AM was in any other position, either AM or MO would be augmented; therefore in this case, one of the angles of the square falls in O, the point opposite to the line joining the two nearest points: therefore WB is the *maximum* limit; and AM the *minimum*.

3. If OA passes through the point of intersection C, or cuts the arc CS, or which is the same thing, if the ang. PSO be equal or less than half a right one, then the prob. cannot be said to admit of a *min.* under the conditions specified in the quest. for, in the former case, AM coincides with SP, and then two of the points will be in one of the sides, but in the latter, it falls on the contrary side of SP, and then the point S will be in neither side of the square.

Mr. Reuben Robbins and Mr. Sanderfon constructed this question.

21. QUESTION

21. QUESTION (VI. Sept.) answered by Mr. GEORGE SANDERSON.

CONSTRUCTION.

Let KH equal the distance of the two extreme ports, equal to 200 miles. Make the right angled trian. OAB, having the hypotenuse OA = 216 miles, and AB = 164 miles, equal the given difference of latitude; make the angle OAC = BOA, and draw AC to meet OB produced in C; then by prob. 18, b. 5, *Simpson's Geom.* produce KH to L, so that $LH \times LK = AC^2$; on CO, and CO produced, take CW = LH, and CE = LK; draw EA and AW; then will E, O, W represent the three ports, and A the point where the three ships meet.



DEMONSTRATION.

By const. $CW \times CE (LH \times LK) = CA^2$; hence $CW : CA :: CA : CE$ ∴ the triangles CWA and CAE having the angle C common, have also the angle CAW = CEA (OEA) *Eu. vi. 6*, but $CAW + WAO (CAO) = COA$ by const. = $OEA + OAE$. *Eu. i. 32*, therefore the angle $WAO = OAE$, or AO bisects the angle (WAE) comprehended between the rumbs, and $EW = KH = 200$ miles.

CALCULATION.

In the right ang. trian. ABO, there is given AB equal 164, AO equal 216, whence OB equal 140, 57, and the angle AOB, equal OAC, equal $49^\circ 24'$, hence BAC equal $8^\circ 48'$, and BCA equal $81^\circ 12'$; ∴ CB equal 25, 38, and CO (equal CA) equal 165, 958. Bisection EW in G, then $WG^2 + CO^2$ equal CG^2 by construction, and *Euc. II. 6*; ∴ CG equal 196, 324, and WB equal 70, 944, and EO equal 130, 374, OW equal 69, 626, the distances of the ports. In the triangle ABW, AW is found equal 178, 54, and the angle BAW equal $23^\circ 23'$, or the course of one of the ships S. $23^\circ 23'$ W. Also in the triangle ABE, BE equal 270, 944, whence the angle BAE equal $58^\circ 49'$ or S. $58^\circ 49'$ W. the course, and EA equal 316, 7 miles, the distance run by the other ship.

It was also answered by Mr. I. Dalby, Mr. Squire, of Folkestone, and Mathematicus, of Greenwich.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

36. QUESTION I. by TASSO, late of Mr. Moore's Academy, Bath.

From this equation $x^4 + 4x^3 - 4x^2 - 16x = a$ to determine the four values of x by quadratics.

37. QUESTION II. by Mr. JAMES WEBB.

In what latitude will the star Arcturus have the greatest azimuth possible from the south when its altitude is $38^\circ 43'$.

38. QUESTION III. by Mr. T. TODD.


Let AB, AG be any two indefinite right lines forming a right angle at A, and P any given point between them. If from P, as a center, with any radii, circles be described cutting the said indefinite right lines in the points C, c; D, d; E, e, &c. respectively, and the points C, c; D, d; E, e, &c. be joined, it is required to find the nature and principal axes of the curve that will bisect all the lines C c, D d, E e, &c.

39. QUESTION IV. by Mr. I. DALBY.

Having given the area of a rectangle, and the lengths of four right lines drawn from its angles to a point within it; to determine the rectangle by construction

40. QUESTION V. by M. T.

It is required to inscribe a triangle in a given circle, the perimeter of which shall be the greatest possible.

 The answers to these questions are requested before the 1st of April next, directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London.

ERRATUM in the Magazine for December, 1783, p. 511, l. 21, for *delineation*, r. *declination*.

ASTRONOMY.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM M. MESSIER, OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT PARIS, TO MR. J. H. DE MAGELLAN, F. R. S. DATED PARIS, DEC. 3, 1783.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Was with the President when your letter of the 24th of November was received, in which you inform him that Mr. Pigott, Jun. of York, has discovered a new comet the 19th of the same month. At my return home I found also a letter from Mr. Pigott, acquainting me of the same discovery. I am very much obliged to you for your attention, and I mean to write to Mr. Pigott, to thank him also. I had already observed this new and very small comet when your letter was received. M. Méchain made the discovery here, seven days after Mr. Pigott, viz. the 26th of November, about nine o'clock at night. M. Méchain acquainted me with it the next day, the 27th, and I observed it that evening, and have sent you my observations, as under:

	True time.			Right asc.			Declin. N.		
	h.	'	"	h.	'	"	h.	'	"
1783.									
Nov. 27	8	34	29	34	3	17	13	9	46
28	8	42	42	33	14	55	14	22	25
29	8	21	25	32	28	55	15	30	48
Dec. 1	8	26	32	31	0	10	17	46	48

This little comet resembles a very faint *nebula*, as Mr. Pigott has remarked, and is very difficult to observe; the least light thrown on the threads of the micrometer makes it disappear. This observation is likely to be the last I shall make of it, as I had much trouble to discover it: it loses its light, and travels farther and farther from the earth, and the light of the moon is a very great obstacle in ob-

serving it. You will favour me in communicating my observations to the Royal Society.

On Monday the 1st of December, between the hours of one and two in the afternoon, there was a very capital experiment made here on the aerostatic machine or globe: the balloon was 26 feet diameter, and took up the space of between 7 and 800 pounds weight of air. To this balloon was attached a vehicle, in which two men ascended, Mess. Charles and Robert the younger. The balloon was left to itself, and in two hours and five minutes it was transported nine leagues, and the whole descended without any accident. Afterwards one man only ascended in the balloon, namely, Mr. Charles, and in consequence, it had a less weight attached to it by 125 pounds. It ascended, in the space of ten minutes, 1524 toises; the barometer on the earth at its rising was at 28 inches, 4 lines; but at the height above-mentioned it fell to 18 inches 10 lines. The thermometer on the ground, at the time of its rising, was $7\frac{1}{2}$ degrees above freezing, and at the above-mentioned height it descended to 5 degrees below freezing: this experiment has been the most successful imaginable, and was performed without any accident. It was made in the garden of the *Thuileries*, and almost all Paris was present. The balloon was filled with inflammable air.

ON THE DIAMETER AND MAGNITUDE OF THE GEORGIUM SIDUS;

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE DARK AND LUCID DISK AND PERIPHERY MICROMETERS.

BY WILLIAM HERSCHEL, ESQ. F. R. S.

IT is not only of the greatest consequence to the astronomer, but also gives the highest pleasure to every intelligent person, to have a just idea of the dimensions of the solar system, and the heavenly bodies that belong to it. As far then as they fall within the reach of our instruments, they ought carefully to be examined and measured by all the various methods we can invent. Almost every sort of micrometer is liable to some inconveniences and deceptions: it will, however, often happen, that we may correct the errors of one instrument by the opposite defects of another. The measures of the diameter of the Georgium Sidus, which were delivered in my first paper, differ considerably from each other. However, if we set aside the three first, on a supposition (as I have hinted before) that every minute object, which is much smaller than what we are frequently used to see, will at first sight appear less than it really is; and take a mean of the remaining observations, we shall have $4'' 36\frac{1}{2}''$ for the diameter of the planet. On comparing the measures then with this mean, we find but two of them that differ somewhat more than half a second from it; the rest are almost all within a quarter of a second of that measure. This agreement, in the dimensions of any other planet, would appear very considerable; but not being satisfied, when I thought it possible to obtain much more accurate measures, I employed the lamp-micrometer in preference to the former. The first time I used it upon this occasion I perceived, that if, instead of two lucid points, we could have an intire lucid disk to resemble the planet, the measures would certainly be still more complete. The difficulty of dilating and contracting a figure that should always remain a cir-

cle appeared to me very considerable, though nature, with her usual simplicity, holds out to us a pattern in the Iris of the eye, which, simple as it appears, is not one of the least admirable of her inimitable works. However, I recollected, that it was not absolutely requisite to have every insensible degree of magnitude; since, by changing the distance, I could without much inconvenience make every little intermediate gradation between a set of circles of a proper size, that might be prepared for the purpose. Intending to put this design into practice, I contrived the following apparatus.

A large lanthorn, of the construction of those small ones that are used with my lamp-micrometer*, must have a place for three flames in the middle, which is necessary, in order that we may have the quantity of light required, by lighting one, two, or all of them. The grooves, instead of brass sliding doors, must be wide enough to admit a paste-board, and three or four thicknesses of paper. I prepared a set of circles, cut out in paste-board, increasing by tenths of an inch from two inches to five in diameter, and these were made to fit into the grooves of the lamp. A good number of pieces, some of white, others of light blue paper, of the same size with the paste-boards, were also cut out, and several of them oiled, to render them more transparent. The oiled papers should be well rubbed, that they may not stain the dry papers when placed together. This apparatus being ready, we are to place behind the paste-board circle, next to the light, one, two, or more, either blue or white, dry or oiled, papers; and by means of one or more flames, to obtain an appearance perfectly resembling the disk we would compare it with.

LOND. MAG. Jan. 1784.

* Phil. Transf. vol. LXXII. p. 166.

with. It will be found, that more or less altitude of the object, and higher or lower powers of the instrument, require a different assortment of papers and lights, which must by no means be neglected: for if any fallacy can be suspected in the use of this apparatus, it is in the degree of light we must look for it. In a few experiments I tried with these lucid disks, where I placed several of them together, and illuminated them at once, it was found, that but very little more light will make a circle appear of the same size with another, which is one, or even two-tenths of an inch less in diameter. A well known and striking instance of this kind of deception is the moon, just before or after the conjunction, where we may see how much the luminous part of the disk projects above the rest.

The method of using the artificial disks is the same which has been de-

scribed with the lamp-micrometer, of which this apparatus may be called a branch. We are only to observe, that the planet we would measure should be caused to go either just under, or just over, the illuminated circle. It may indeed also be suffered to pass across it; but in this case, the lights will be so blended together, that we cannot easily form a proper judgment of their magnitudes. By a good screw to the motions of my telescope I have been able, at any time, to keep the planet opposite the lucid disk for five minutes together, and to view them both with the most perfect and undisturbed attention. The apparatus I employed being now sufficiently explained, several alterations that were occasionally introduced will be mentioned in the observations and experiments on the Georgium Sidus, as they follow, in the order of time in which they were made.

Observations on the light, diameter, and magnitude, of the Georgium Sidus.

Oct. 22, 1781. The Georgium Sidus was perfectly defined with a power of 227; had a fine, bright, steady light; of the colour of Jupiter, or approaching to the light of the moon.

Nov. 28, 1781. I measured the diameter of the Georgium Sidus by the lamp-micrometer, and took one measure, which I was assured was too large; and one, which I was certain was too little; then taking the mean of both, I compared it with the diameter of the star, and found it to agree very well.

Hence $\frac{\text{Image} = 2.4 \text{ inches}}{\text{Distance} = 431 \text{ inches}} = \text{tang. } 0055684$; and $\frac{\text{Angle} = 19' 8''}{\text{Power} = 2276} = \text{the diameter } 5''.06$. But the evening was foggy, and the star having much aberration, I was induced to try the above method of extreme and mean diameters, suggested by the method of altitudes, where two equally distant extremes give us a true mean.

Nov. 19, 1781. The diameter measured $32\frac{1}{4}$ parts of my micrometer, the wires being outward tangents to the disk. On shutting them gradually by the same light, they closed at 24;

therefore, the difference is $8\frac{1}{4}$ parts, which, according to my scale, gives $5''.2'''$ for the diameter. This was taken with 227, and the measure seemed large enough. Not perfectly pleased with my light, which was rather too strong, I repeated the measure, and had $33\frac{1}{2}$ parts; then shutting the wires gradually, by *this* light they closed at 25: the difference, which is $8\frac{1}{2}$ parts, gives $5''.11'''$.

Aug. 29, 1782. 15 h. I saw the Georgium Sidus full as well defined with 460, as Jupiter would have been at that altitude with the same power.

Sept. 9, 1782. Circumstances being favourable, I took a measure of the diameter of the Georgium Sidus with the power of 460, and silk-thread micrometer. After a proper allowance for the zero, I found $4''.11'''$.

Oct. 2, 1782. I had prepared an apparatus of lucid disks, and measured the diameter of the Georgium Sidus with it. Having only white oiled papers, I placed two of them together, and used only a single lamp; but could not exactly imitate the light of the planet. When I first saw the Sidus and

and luminous circle together, I was struck with the different colours of their lights; which brought to my recollection γ Andromedæ, ϵ Bootis, α Herculis, β Cygni, and other coloured stars. The Planet unexpectedly appeared bluish, while the lucid disk had a strong tincture of red; but neither of the colours were so vivid and sparkling as those of the just mentioned stars. The distance of the luminous circle from the eye (which I always measure with deal rods) was 588,25 inches. The circle measured 2,35 inches. Hence we have the angle $13'44''$; which, divided by the power 227, gives $3''$, 63 for the diameter of the planet. I suspected some little fallacy from the want of a perfect resemblance in the light and colour of the artificial disk to the real appearance of the planet.

Oct. 4, 1782. I measured the diameter of the Georgium Sidus again, by an improvement in my apparatus, for I now used pale blue papers, both oiled and plain, instead of white; by which means I obtained a resemblance of colours; and by an assortment of one oiled and two dry papers with two lamps burning, I effected the same degree of light which the planet had, and both figures were equally well defined. By first changing the disk, and, when I had one which came nearest, changing my distance, I came at a perfect equality between the planet and disk. The measure was several times repeated with great precaution.

The result was $\frac{2,8}{692,6} = ,0040283$; and

$\frac{13'53'',85}{227} = 3'',67$. If any thing be

wanting to the perfection of this measure, it is perhaps, that the Sidus should be in the meridian, in order to have all the advantages of light and distinctness.

Oct. 10, 1782. The measures of the planet by the lucid disk micrometer appearing to me very small, I resolved to ascertain the power of my telescope again most scrupulously, by an actual experiment, without any deduction from other principles. On a most convenient and level plain I view-

ed two slips of white paper, and measured their images upon a wall. The distances were measured by deal rods, every repetition whereof was certainly true to half a tenth of an inch; nor did the direction of the measure ever deviate, so much as two inches, from a straight line.

Distance of the object from the eye in inches	-	7255,5
Distance of the eye from the vertex of the speculum	-	80,2
Distance of the vertex of the speculum from the object	-	7335,7
Distance of the eye from the wall	-	2292,35
Diameter of the largest paper	-	,99125
Diameter of the smallest	-	,5075
Image of the largest paper on the wall	-	73,
Image of the smallest on the same	-	37,8
Angle subtended by the large paper at the vertex of the speculum	-	$27''$,87
Angle subtended by its image on the wall, at the eye	-	$1^{\circ}49'26''$,4.
Power of the telescope deduced from the large paper	-	235,6
Angle subtended by the small paper at the vertex of the speculum	-	$14''$,27.
Angle subtended by its image on the wall, at the eye	-	$56'40''$,9.
Power of the telescope deduced from the small paper	-	238,3
Mean of both experiments, as being equally good	-	237,
Focal length of the speculum upon those objects	-	86,1625
Upon Capella	-	85,2
And 237 diminished in the ratio of 85,2 to 86,1625 gives	-	234,3 for the power of the instrument upon the fixed stars.

It appears then, from these experiments, that the power of the telescope

has not been over-rated; and that, therefore, the measures of the Georgium Sidus cannot be found too small on that account.

There is one cause of inaccuracy or deception in very small measures, long suspected, but never yet sufficiently investigated. That there is a *dispersion* of the rays of light in their passage through the atmosphere, we may admit from various experiments; if then the quantity of this dispersion be, in general, regulated by certain dispositions of the air, and other causes, it will follow, that a *concentration* may also take place: for should the rays of light, at any time, be less dispersed than usual, they might with as much reason be said to be concentrated, as the mercury of a thermometer is said to be contracted by cold, when it falls below the zero.

Oct. 12, 1782. The night was so fine, that I saw the Georgium Sidus very plainly with my naked eye. I took a measure of its diameter by the lucid disk, and found, that I was obliged to come nearer, as the planet rose higher, and gained more distinct light. At the altitude of 52° it was as follows:

$$\frac{3.415}{731.3} = .0046698; \text{ and } \frac{16\frac{1}{3}''}{227} = 4''24.$$

Oct. 13, 1782. 16h. I viewed the Georgium Sidus with several powers. With 227 it was beautiful. Still better with 278. With 460, after looking some time, very distinct. I perceived no flattening of the polar regions, to denote a diurnal motion; though, I believe, if it had had as much as Jupiter, I should have seen it. With 625 pretty well defined.

Oct. 19, 1782. The inconvenience arising from the quantity of light contained in the lucid disk suggested to me the idea of taking only an illuminated periphery, instead of the area of a circle. By this means I hope to see the circle well defined, and yet have but little light to interfere with the appearance of the planet. The breadth of my lucid periphery was one-twentieth of an inch. The result of this measure proved $\frac{3.3}{75.45} = .0041486;$

$$\text{and } \frac{14'15''.69}{227} = 3''.77.$$

Oct. 26, 1782. In my last experiment I found the lucid periphery much broader than I could have wished; therefore, I prepared one of no more than one-fortieth part of an inch in breadth, the outer circle measuring very exactly 4.00, and the inner circle 3.95. With this slender ring of light, illuminated with only one single lamp, I measured the Georgium Sidus, by removing the telescope to various distances; and found at last the follow-

$$\text{ing result: } \frac{4}{1033.05} = .0038720; \text{ and}$$

$$\frac{13'18''.6}{227} = 3''.51.$$

Nov. 4, 1782. I was now fully convinced that light, be it in the form of a lucid circle, or illuminated periphery, would always occasion the measures to be less than they should be, on account of its vivid impression upon the eye, whereby the magnitude of the object, to which the planet was compared, would be increased. It occurred to me then, that if a lucid circle encroached upon the surrounding darker parts, a lucid square border, round a dark circle, would in its turn advance upon the artificial disk. In my last measures, where the planet had been compared to a lucid ring, I had plainly observed that the Sidus, which was but just equal to the illuminated periphery, was considerably larger than the black area contained within the ring. This seemed to point out a method to discover the quantity of the deception arising from the illumination; and consequently, to furnish us with a correction applicable to such measures; which would be *plus*, when taken with a lucid disk or ring; and *minus*, when obtained from a dark ring or circle. Having suspended a row of paste-board circles against an illuminated sheet of oiled paper, I caused the Georgium Sidus to pass by them several times, and selected from their number that to which the planet bore the greatest resemblance in magnitude. I produced a perfect equality by some small alteration of my distance,

tance, and the result was as follows:

$$\frac{3,165}{633,95} = ,0049925: \text{hence } \frac{17' 9'', 8}{227} = 4'', 53.$$

I was desirous of seeing what would be the effect of lessening the light of the illuminated frame, against which the dark disks were suspended, and also waited a short time, that the planet might rise up higher. The measure being then repeated at a different distance, and with a different black disk, I obtained the following particulars:

$$\frac{3,59}{803,05} = ,0044704; \text{ and } \frac{15' 22'', 1}{227} = 4'', 06.$$

I intend to pursue these experiments still farther, especially in the time of the planet's opposition, and am therefore unwilling as yet to draw a final conclusion from the several measures. In a subject of such delicacy we cannot have too many facts to regulate

our judgement. Thus much, however, we may in general surmise, that the diameter of the Georgium Sidus cannot well be much less, nor perhaps much larger, than about four seconds. From this, if we will anticipate more exact calculations hereafter to be made, we may gather that the real diameter of that planet must be between four and five times that of the earth: for by the calculations of M. DE LA LANDE, contained in a letter he has favoured me with, the distance of the Georgium Sidus is stated at 18,913, that of the earth being 1. And if we take the latter to be seen, at the sun, under an angle of $17''$, it would subtend no more than $,''898$, when removed to the orbit of the Georgium Sidus.

Hence we obtain $\frac{4}{,898} = 4,454$; which number expresses how much the real diameter of the Georgium Sidus exceeds that of the earth.

ROYAL SOCIETY INTELLIGENCE.

IT is neither our duty nor our inclination to investigate the merits and demerits of the TWO PARTIES, which have been lately formed among the Fellows of the Royal Society. It is incumbent on us, however, to state facts, but we shall endeavour to avoid as much as possible all remark and insinuation. We are of no party either in politics or private dissensions. A miscellaneous publication loses its value and dignity, when it ceases to be independent and impartial.

The perusal of papers on curious and scientific subjects, which are communicated to the society, forms the usual and chartered business of their meetings. Some of the Fellows, however, who thought themselves aggrieved by the President's conduct, began, previous to the Christmas recess, to interrupt the usual readings, by debates and long speeches on the behaviour of Sir Joseph Banks, of whose oppression they complained, and whom they attacked with unbounded violence.

Thursday the eighth of January, was appointed for the first meeting of the Society after the holidays, and both parties were expected to bring all their forces to the field. The following card was liberally sent to friends and foes, by Sir Joseph Banks.

"The president of the Royal Society presents his compliments to— and requests his attendance at the next ordinary meeting of the Royal Society, January the 8th, as it is probable that questions will be agitated, on which the opinion of the society at large ought to be taken."

This summons, which deserves to be recorded for its candour, was universally obeyed, and produced a meeting the most crowded that has been ever remembered*. The debates were carried on with great warmth, and spirit. The speakers on both sides were numerous. Among those in support of the Chair, the chief were Lord Mulgrave, Lord Mahon, Mr. Anguish, one of the Masters in Chancery,

Dr.

* The time of meeting has been changed from six in the evening to eight, since Sir Joseph Banks was elected to the Chair. An hour only is allotted to the general business.

Dr. Bowdler and others. Those of the opposite party were Dr. Maskelyne, Dr. Horsley, Mr. Poore, Mr. Maty, and others. At length, after much debate, acrimony, and personality, *not altogether philosophical*, the following question was proposed: "Does the Society at large approve of the interruptions which the regular business of their meetings has suffered, by disputation and debate?" This question was carried by 106 to 59, which immediately discovered the superior number of the President's friends.

A second question was then proposed: "Is it the pleasure of this Society to thank Sir Joseph Banks for the services which he has rendered them, and is it their resolution to support him in the Chair?" The numbers now appeared to be 119 to 42, in favour of this question. HERE the opposition was twice in the minority.

Then Lord Mahon took the opinion of the members present, whether such debates were not contrary to the spirit of the Society, and whether it would not be better to pass a vote, that no question, foreign to the usual course of reading should be agitated there in future, until previous public notice had been given, and the subject of debate had been hung up for the in-

spection of the Fellows, in the Society's room, at least a week before discussion. This passed unanimously, and the Society broke up about eleven o'clock at night.

Before the debates began, a motion was made, that no strangers should be admitted, which passed with little opposition. We have, however, procured these particulars for the satisfaction of our readers; and hope that our impartiality will not be impeached, when we remark that there appears a great degree of wantonness and cruelty, in so violent an attack on a President who a few weeks before was voted to the Chair unanimously.

These disputes are settled for the present; but how long this tranquillity will last is uncertain, as the minority threatened a *secession*. If any men of science have been really injured or neglected, we hope their wrongs will be redressed; but we must lament that the harmony of a philosophical society, which is universally respected in every part of Europe, and regarded as the barometer of science, should be broken by party disputes, or to use the energetic words of one of the speakers, that the Royal Society of England should degenerate into a spouting club.

THE MISCELLANY.

WE think that we cannot give a better appendix to Sir William Hamilton's account of the earthquakes, which was inserted in our last volume, than a translation of the Italian letter from COUNT FRANCISCO IPPOLITO to Sir William Hamilton which is given in the last number of the Philosophical Transactions. At the same time, we lay before them an elegant view of the PORT OF MESSINA, as it stood previous to those dreadful calamities. In the plan which was presented to the public, with the first number of this work, it was openly declared, that we did not propose to *trick out* this miscellany with gaudy prints, but that, when we did give a plate, both its subject and execution should reflect credit on our undertaking. This we hope is evinced by the beautiful VIEW, which accompanies this narrative, as well as by the frontispiece to the first volume of this Magazine.

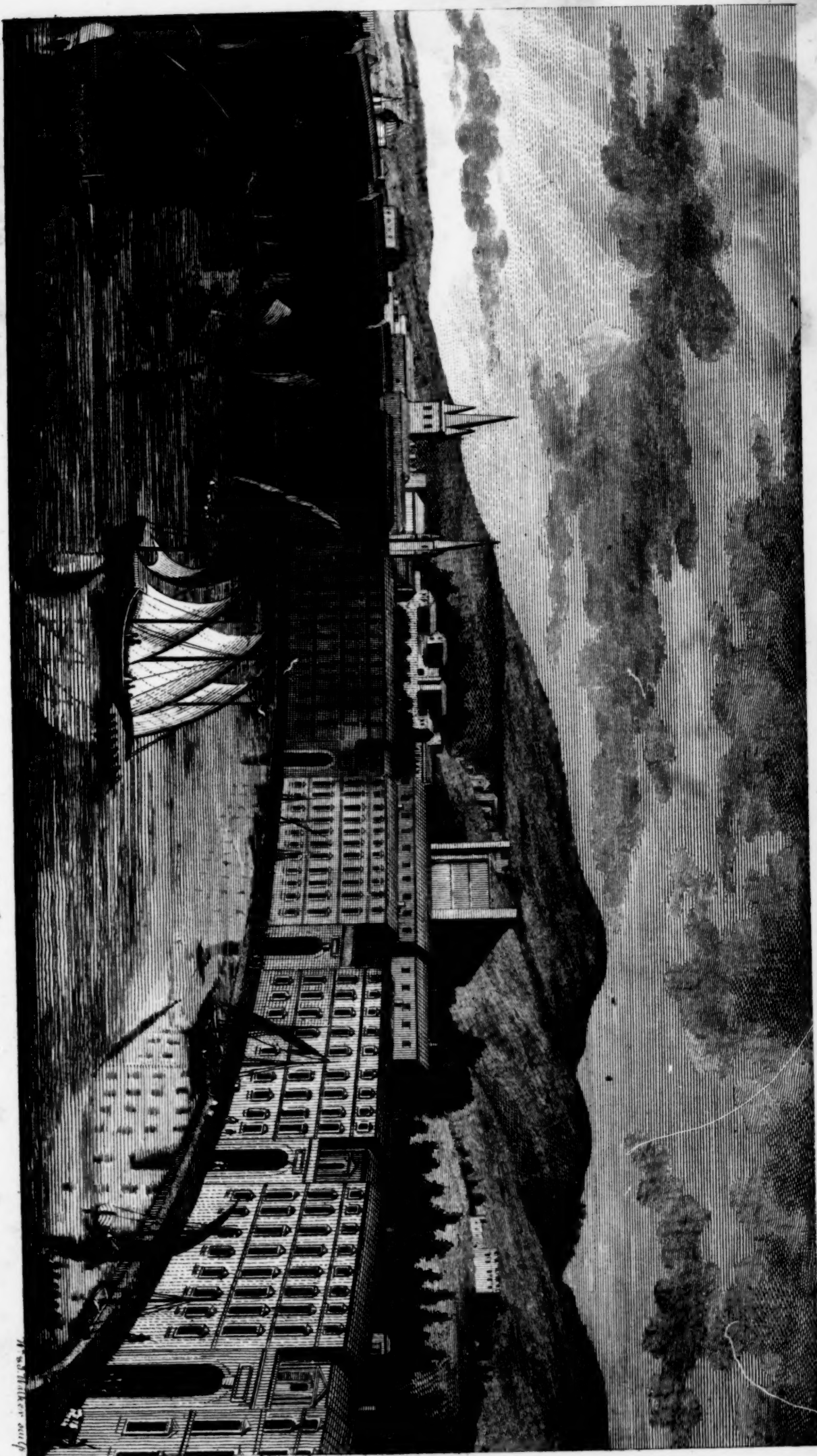
LETTER FROM COUNT FRANCISCO IPPOLITO TO SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, K. B. F. R. S.*

THAT part of the kingdom of Naples, formerly possessed by the Bruttii, and other Greek colonies, and now called Calabria, has been at all times exposed to the terrible convulsions, of which we are at present the victims

* From the Phil. Transactions Vol. LXXIII.

The Port of Messina, as it stood before the earthquakes.

The Port of Messina, as it stood before the Earthquake!



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victims. The earthquakes in 1638 and 1659, by which the two provinces of Calabria were almost utterly destroyed, are fresh in every one's mind, as well as that of the year 174 $\frac{3}{4}$, which afflicted us for a long time, but without loss of cities or of men. Reggio, and the countries near it, are exposed to earthquakes almost every year, and if we look back to the highest antiquity, we shall find that all Italy, but particularly this country, and more particularly still the provinces we inhabit, have been subject to various catastrophes in consequence of volcanoes and subterraneous fires. Indeed, the religious rites themselves of our ancestors the Brutii, which history teaches us were all of a gloomy melancholy cast, attest the deep impression which the sense of such repeated and terrible catastrophes made upon the people exposed to them. Neither, however, could it, nor can it, be otherwise in countries such as these are, which are intersected by the chain of the Appennines, the bowels of which contain nothing but sulphur, iron, fossil coals, petroleum, and other bituminous and combustible matters. The quantity of these minerals must necessarily occasion fermentations and subterraneous fires, and it is well for us that we have so many volcanoes in the neighbourhood, to serve as chimnies, and afford outlets to the fire which forms under our feet.

But amongst so many earthquakes to which we have been exposed, the least is not that under which we at present suffer, whether we consider the force of the concussions, or their duration, or the changes that have taken place in the surface of the earth, or the ruin of so many cities and villages, with the loss of forty thousand inhabitants.

I have kept a regular account from the day of the first shock of the fifth of February, not only of the convulsions suffered by the earth, but likewise of all the meteors observed in the atmosphere. This the shortness of time will not allow me to transmit to your excellency; but the sum of it is, that from the 5th of February to this instant the shocks have been more

frequent, and almost every day repeated. At times the earth shook as it usually does on these occasions; but at others the motion was undulatory, and at others vorticoſe, during which last state it resembled a ship tossed about in a high sea. The most considerable of these repeated earthquakes were those which took place on the fifth of February, at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Italian time; on the seventh, about 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; on the twenty-eighth, about 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ of the night; and finally on the twenty-eighth of March, about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in the evening. These four eruptions coming, as nearly as we can judge by the phenomena and effects, from the chain of mountains which extend from Reggio hitherwards, have produced four different explosions in four different parts of Calabria. The three former were in that part of the province in which your excellency now is, and that which you must pass through in your journey to Messina. These explosions have produced various great effects; ruined cities and villages, levelled mountains, immense breaks in the earth, new collections of waters, old rivulets sunk in the earth and dispersed, rivers stopped in their course, soils levelled, small mountains, which existed not before, formed, plants rooted up, and carried to considerable distances from their first site, large portions of earth rolling about through considerable districts, animals and men swallowed up by the earth—but I abstain from entering into a minute account of these disasters; your Excellency will see them with your own eyes, and assisted by the relations of ocular and faithful witnesses, no doubt, form a faithful history of them. One thing, however, I must not forbear to communicate and that is, that of all these calamities the greatest and most extraordinary was that which happened on the banks of Scilla and Bagnara. That part of the sea which considerably overflowed in these marshes, and swallowed up a great number of people who had taken refuge there, was so hot that it scalded several of those who were saved. This I had from the mouth of the most excellent the Vicar General.

But

But I will confine myself to a short narrative of the effects of the last explosion of the twenty-eighth of March, which, without a doubt, must have arisen from an internal fire in the bowels of the earth in these parts, as it took place precisely in the mountains which cross the neck of our peninsula which is formed by the two rivers, the Lameto which runs into the gulph of St. Euphemia, and the Corace, which runs into the Ionian sea, and properly into the bay of Squillace. That the thing was so is evident from all the phenomena.

This shock, like all the rest, came to us in the direction of the S. W. At first the earth began to undulate, then it shook, and finally it moved in a vorticosè direction, so that many persons were not able to stand upon their feet. This terrible concussion lasted about ten seconds; it was succeeded by others which were less strong, of less duration, and only undulatory, so that, during the whole night, and for half the next day, the earth was continually shaken, at first every five minutes, afterwards every quarter of an hour.

A terrible groan from under ground preceded this convulsion, lasted as long as it did, and finally ended with an intense noise, like the thunder of a mine that takes effect. These mighty thunderings accompanied not only the shocks of that night and the succeeding day, but all the others which have taken place since that time: moreover, groans have sometimes been heard without any shakes of the earth, and prior to the twenty-eighth of March there were noises and crackings which exactly resembled the bursting of so many bombs.

The air was covered with clouds, and the westerly gales blew very fresh. These were stilled in one minute before the horrid crash; but in one moment after they blew again, and then were still. There were, however, frequent and sudden changes of the atmosphere during the whole night, the Heavens being alternately cloudy and serene, and different winds blowing, though they all came from between south-west.

At the time of the earthquake, du-

ring the night, flames were seen to issue from the ground in the neighbourhood of this city towards the sea, where the explosion extended, so that many countrymen ran away for fear; these flames issued exactly from a place where some days before an extraordinary heat had been perceived.

After the great concussion, there appeared in the air, towards the east, a whitish flame, in a slanting direction; it had the appearance of electric fire, and was seen for the space of two hours.

In consequence of the terrible shock, many countries and cities, especially those situated in the neighbourhood and neck of our peninsula, as you go from Tiriolo to the river Angitola, and which had suffered nothing before, were overturned, Curinga, Maida, Cortale, Girifalco, Borgia, St. Floro, Settingiano, Marcellinara, Tiriolo, and other countries of less importance, were almost entirely destroyed, but with the loss of very few people. Many hundreds, however, perished in Maida, Cortale, and Borgia.

The same effects which took place in the country your Excellency is now in were likewise produced by the earthquake in these parts. Many hills were divided or laid level; many apertures were made in the surface of the earth throughout the whole surface which lies between the two vallies occupied by the rivers Corace and Lameto, as you go towards Angitola. Out of many of these apertures a great quantity of water coming either from the subterraneous concentrations, or the rivers themselves in the neighbourhood of which the ground broke up, spouted during several hours. From one of these openings in the territory of Borgia, distant about a mile from the sea, there came out a large quantity of salt water which imitated the motions of the sea itself for several days. Warm water likewise issued from the apertures made in the plains of Maida; but I cannot say whether this was of a mineral quality, or heated by the same subterraneous fire.

We must likewise take notice, that there came from the same fissures out of which

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which the water issued, some very thin earth, either of a white, grey, or yellow sort, which from its extreme tenuity had all the appearance of a true sand. I have seen only the grey; in which there was evidently a mixture of iron.

It has also been observed, that in all the sandy parts, where the explosion took place, there were observed, from distance to distance, apertures in the form of an inverted cone, out of which likewise there came water. This seems to prove that from thence escaped a flake of electric fire. Fissures of this kind are particularly met with along the banks of the Lameto from the place where it goes into the sea this was for many a mile.

Amidst the various phenomena which either preceded or followed the earthquake, the two former are remarkable. On the very day of the earthquake the water of a well in Maida, which heretofore people used to drink, was infected with so disgusting a sulphureous taste, that it was impossible even to smell it. On the other hand, at Catanzaro the water of a well, which before could not be used because of a smell of calcination that it had, became so pure as to be drunk extremely well. In Maida itself many fountains were dried up by the earthquake of the twenty-eighth. This likewise happened at other places; but many also broke out in several spots where there had been none before, as did also several mineral springs, of which before there was not a vestige. This happened at Cropani, a country of the Marchesato. Commonly, however, the fountains became more swelled and more copious, and emitted a larger volume of water than usual.

The waters of some fountains were also observed to be troubled, and to assume a whitish or yellowish colour, according to the countries through which they passed.

Many elevations of soil likewise took place in consequence of the earthquake. The most notable was that which happened in the bed of the river Borgia, where there was seen a new hillock, about ten palms high, about twenty palms at the base, and about

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two hundred palms long. Finally, in the neighbourhood of the river Lameto, and precisely in the district of the country called Amato, which was entirely torn up by the earthquake, there is an olive ground, the surface of which is turned over in a vorticoſe direction; a phenomenon which likewise obtained in many other parts of the country.

Such are the most notable phenomena of the earthquake of the twenty-eighth of March in these countries which have hitherto reached my notice. I think myself, however, obliged to notice to your excellency, that this extraordinary catastrophe of our afflicted province was preceded by great and extraordinary frosts in the winter of 1782; by an extraordinary drought and insufferable heats in the spring of the same year; and by great, copious, and continued rains, which began in autumn, and continued to the end of January. These rains were accompanied by no thunder or lightening, nor were any winds hardly ever heard in these cities, where they used to blow very fresh during all this time; but at the beginning of the earthquake they all seemed to break loose again together, accompanied with hail and rain. For a long time before, the earth shook, the sea appeared considerably agitated, so as to frighten the fishermen from venturing upon it, without there being any visible winds to make it so. Our volcanoes too, as I am confidently assured, emitted no eruptions for a considerable time before; but there was an eruption of Etna in the first earthquake, and Stromboli shewed some fire in the last. God grant that the pillars of the earth may be again fastened, and the equilibrium of both natural and moral things restored!

I have the honour to be, &c.

Of this letter, Sir William Hamilton thus speaks, at the conclusion of his account of the calamities in Calabria: "The inclosed letter, which I received whilst I was in Calabria Ultra, from the Marquis Ippolito, a gentleman of Catanzaro, and an able naturalist, will give you the particulars of the phenomena that have been produced by the late earthquakes in Calabria Citra, my

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time

time having permitted me to visit only a part of that province. I once more then crave your kind indulgence, and that of the members of our respectable

Society, if you should think proper to communicate this hasty paper to them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A LETTER FROM LEGHORN, AUGUST 27.

THE country between Reggio and St. Eufemia had been in constant agitation from the 27th to the 31st of July, on which day, about two o'clock in the morning, a violent storm of wind came from the mountains, which, lasting two hours, was succeeded by a dead calm; about five o'clock the sky was overcast with heavy black clouds, and at half after five they had a tremendous shock, which continued full two minutes: most of the buildings in the neighbouring towns, that had been cracked or damaged by the former earthquakes, were entirely destroyed; however, but few people were lost, as they had sufficient notice to escape. Great quantities of the grain that had been sent from Naples for the relief of the wretched inhabitants has been destroyed; but the great lake, which had been occasioned by the stopping up of the rivers on the 5th and 7th of last February, has got vent, otherwise the remaining inhabitants must have left the country, the stag-

nated water having begun to affect the air; the green scum on it was many inches thick, and the steam that came from it was foetid for several miles. The general opinion is, that the greatest part of Calabria Ultra is undermined, and that the surface will never settle till the combustible matter below gets full vent, like Vesuvius or Etna. A violent disorder at present rages in both the Calabrias; persons afflicted with it complain of sharp pains in the stomach, which, if not removed, carry them off in two or three days; but the mortality among the cattle has ceased. This last shock was sensibly felt many leagues at sea, and vast quantities of weeds, which are known to grow only in very deep water, were found floating on the surface. The inhabitants of Naples, and the adjacent country, are under continual apprehensions, as mount Vesuvius has raged more violently than usual, and thrown up vast quantities of lava and large stones."

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

REFLECTIONS ON THE NEW YEAR.

A soul without reflection, like a pile
Without inhabitant, to ruin runs.

Dr. Young.

ANOTHER year is added to my life, and I am permitted to begin a new one; how many the past year have been called out of time, and launched into the ocean of eternity, while I am still (to carry on the allegory) a probationary mariner of the ship called *this world*, sailing along the river of *time*, and bound for the welcome port (I trust through grace) of *everlasting life*! O may a grateful sense of the Almighty's sparing mercy and goodness be indelibly impressed upon my soul, while I, through the aid and blef-

sing of the Holy Spirit, live as well as speak my preserver's praise.

How many dangers have I escaped? Through how many difficulties have I been carried? How many favours have I received from Heaven the past year? Well may I join with Mr. Addison in saying

When all thy mercies, O my God,
My rising soul surveys,
Transported with the view I'm lost
In wonder, love, and praise.

But, while I dwell upon the goodness and long suffering of God towards me,
I would

I would not forget, nor would I but mourn the sins of the past year with contrition and humiliation before him:—yes, I know myself to be a sinner against Heaven, and in the sight of my Creator; I have forfeited every mercy and favour he bestows, and am daily obnoxious to his just indignation: may I be enabled for the ensuing year to love him more, and serve him better, than I have done the year past.

I have begun another year but cannot tell that I shall see the end of it—no, I may be in eternity before the half of it is expired, or even before the close of another hour. What should these reflections, solemn, important, and interesting as every one must acknowledge them to be, dictate and enforce? but to be always ready for my last great change, and live each year, as well as every hour, as though it was my last:—the world with its pleasures, business with its cares, ambition with its titles, and the trifling amusements of time and sense, may

and do engage the attention, employ the thoughts, and divert the minds of thousands, while the concerns of the immortal soul, and an eternal world, are disregarded, or contemned as subjects fit only for methodists or madmen to attend to.

Time will soon be over with respect to all; one year after another is rolling over our heads, and we are hastening to the grave, *the house appointed for all living*; our fellow creatures around us are continually dropping off the stage of life, like leaves at autumn, and we ourselves must ere long go the way of all flesh, and appear before God in judgment: let us, then, be concerned to improve the passing moments in preparing for our awful summons into an eternal world beyond the grave, where days, weeks, months, and years will be no more known for ever.

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN.

Jan. 4, 1784, John-street
Tottenham-Court-Road.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following story of the great Montesquieu merits preservation. When splendid abilities are united with goodness of heart, the actions of the possessor cannot too frequently be held up as objects of public attention. On this account, I send you the narrative which accompanies this letter. The insertion of it cannot but please your readers, among the most constant of whom may be ranked your most obedient

R. E.

STORY OF MONTESQUIEU.

A Young man, whose name was Roberts, posted himself at the ferry of Marseilles, till some one should enter his boat that he might carry him over. A person presently came, but, as Roberts had not the air of a boatman, was going again, saying, since the boatman was not there, he would find another. “I am the boatman (said Roberts) where do you wish to go?”—“I would be rowed round the harbour (said the passenger) to enjoy the fresh air of this fine evening; but you have neither the manners nor the air of a mariner.”—“I am not a mariner (replied Roberts) and only employ my time this way on Sundays and holidays, to get money.”—“What, are you ava-

ricious at your age?”—“Ah, Sir (said Roberts) if you knew my reason for thus employing myself, you would not suspect me of so mean a vice.”—“Well, now me where I have desired, and be so good as to tell your reasons.”—“I have only one, but that is a dreadful one: my father is in slavery.”—“In slavery!”—“Yes, Sir; he was a broker in Marseilles, and with the money which he and my mother, who is a millener, had in many years been able to save he purchased a part in a vessel that traded to Smyrna: his desire to enrich and make his children and his family happy was so strong, that he would go in the ship himself, to dispose of his property to the best advantage; they were met and at-

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tacked by a Corfair, and my father, among the rest, was carried a slave to Tetuan. His ransom is a thousand crowns, but as he had exhausted almost his whole wealth in that unfortunate adventure, we are very far from possessing such a sum. My mother and my sisters work day and night, and I do the same; I am an apprentice to a jeweller, and I endeavour, as you see, to profit likewise by the Sundays and holidays, when my master's shop is shut. I intended to have gone and freed my father, by exchanging myself for him, and was just about putting my project in execution, when my mother coming to the knowledge of it, assured me it was impracticable, and dangerous, and forbade all the Levant captains to take me on board."—"And do you ever receive news of your father? do you know who is his master at Tetuan, and what treatment he meets with?"—"His master is intendant of the King's gardens, he is treated with humanity, and his labor is not beyond his strength, as he writes: But, alas! where are the comforts he used to find in the society of his dear wife and three beloved children?"—"What name does he go by at Tetuan?"—"His name is Roberts, he has never changed his name, for he has no reason to be ashamed of it."—"Roberts; and his master is intendant of the King's gardens?"—"Yes, Sir."—"I am affected by your misfortune, and I find your sentiments so noble and so virtuous, that I think I dare predict a happier fate to you hereafter, and I assure you, I wish you all the happiness you deserve: at present, I am a little thoughtful, and I hope you will not think me proud, because I am inclined to be silent: I would not be, nor be thought proud to such men as you." When it was dark, the passenger desired to be rowed to the shore, and as he stepped out of the boat, he threw a purse into it, and ran off with precipitation. The purse contained eight double Louis d'ors, and ten crowns in silver. This generosity made the most lively impression upon Roberts, and it was with grief he beheld him run from him so swiftly, without staying to receive his thanks. Encou-

aged by this assistance the virtuous family of the Roberts redoubled their efforts to relieve their common parent, and almost denied themselves a sufficiency of the most ordinary food. Six weeks after, as the mother and the two daughters were sat at dinner over a few chestnuts, bread, and water, they saw Roberts, the father, enter. Imagine their joy, their transports, their astonishment. The good old man threw himself into their arms, and thanked and kissed them ten thousand times for the fifty guineas which he had received after the purchase of his freedom, for the payment of his passage in the vessel, for the clothes they had sent him, and for all the exactness and care they had taken in every thing that related to his release, and safe return; he knew not how to repay so much zeal, so much love. The mother and the daughters listened, and looked with immovable surprise at each other; at last the mother broke silence; her son had done it all, she said, though she knew not by what means; and related how, from the first moment of his slavery, that young Roberts would, had she not prevented him, have gone and taken his father's place; how the family had actually in the house above five hundred crowns towards his ransom, which had most of it been earned by the labours of young Roberts, &c. The father, on hearing this account, was instantly seized with a most painful suspicion, that his son had taken some dishonest method to release him; he could no way else account for it; he sent for his son. "Unhappy young man (said he) what hast thou done, wouldst thou have me owe my deliverance to crimes and dishonour; thou wouldst not have kept thy proceedings secret from thy mother, had they been upright; I tremble to think, that so virtuous an affection as parental love should render thee guilty."—"Be calm my father (answered the young man) your son, I hope, is not unworthy of you, nor is he happy enough to have procured your deliverance, and to prove how dear to him his father is: No, it is not me, it is, it must be our generous benefactor, whom I met in my

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my boat; he, my mother, who gave us his purse: I will search through the world but I will find him; he shall come and see the happiness he is the author of." He then told his father the anecdote before related.

The elder Roberts having so good a foundation to begin again, soon became rich enough to be at ease, and settle his children to his satisfaction, while the younger made every possible effort to discover their benefactor. After two years of fruitless search, he at last met him walking alone on the beach of Marseilles. He flew to throw himself at his feet, but his sensations were so strong he fainted: the stranger gave him every assistance, and a crowd of people presently gathered round them. As soon as Roberts came to himself, he began to thank him, to call him the saviour of his family, and to beg of him to come and see the happiness he

was the author of, and receive the blessings of those whom he had greatly blessed. The stranger, however, pretended not to understand him, and the multitude becoming great by their contention, found an opportunity of mixing with them, and escaping from the importunities of Roberts. He was never seen or heard of afterwards by his grateful debtors; and yet the story was so extraordinary that it soon made its way through France. He was not, however, known till after his death, by his papers, when the famous and immortal Montesquieu was found to be the person. The note for 7,500 livres was found, and Mr. Mayn, banker of Cadiz, said he had received it of Montesquieu, for the release of a slave at Tetuan, of the name of Roberts, and it was known that Montesquieu used to visit his sister, Madam D'Hericourt, who was married, and lived at Marseilles.

ANECDOTE OF SWIFT AND ADDISON.

ONE evening, during a *tete-à-tete* conversation between Addison and Swift, the various characters in Scripture were canvassed, and their merits and demerits were fully discussed. Swift's favourite, however, was Joseph, while Addison contended strongly for the amiable Jonathan. The

dispute lasted some time, when the author of Cato observed, that it was very fortunate they were alone, as the character which he had been praising so warmly was the name-fake of Swift, while the other, of which Swift had been so lavish in his commendations, was the name-fake of Addison.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

LIFE OF RICHARD BENTLEY, D. D.

LATE REGIUS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY, AND MASTER OF TRINITY-COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Τιμιωτάτα μὲν καὶ πρῶτα τὰ περὶ τὴν ψυχὴν ἀγαθὰ.

PLATO, de Legib. IV.

(Continued from Volume I. page 534.)

DR. BENTLEY, as far as we have heard, took no *public* notice of Thirlby, or the attack, in his notes on Justin Martyr, whatever might have been his private sentiments. He had relinquished all thoughts of publishing the Greek Testament, but yet he still pursued his favourite pursuits, and spent his time in preparing an edition of Terence.

His enemies now seemed weary of

attacking him, and he enjoyed a temporary quiet, free from their molestations. About this period, however, at the Cambridge assizes, when Bentley was summoned into court, as a Justice of Peace for the county, the cryer styled him Richard Bentley, Doctor in Divinity. The Vice-chancellor, who was present, immediately reprimanded him, and said, "*There is no such person!*" The Judge, finding that his name stood

in

in the roll, under that description, ordered the cryer to repeat the call, and added, that the court would not be influenced by academical acts, in opposition to a commission under the great seal.

At the public commencement in the year 1725, on July the 6th, Dr. Bentley delivered publicly a Latin oration, on the creation of seven Doctors of Divinity. In this speech there is a high panegyric on the House of Hanover, in which some of the compliments are elegant and polished. But in his description of the ceremony, the explanations of the symbols used at creation are frequently puerile. The Latinity is admirable, and the whole abounds in passages of uncommon merit.

In 1726, appeared a new edition of Terence, Phedrus, and the *Sententiæ* of Publius Syrus, with the notes and corrections of Richard Bentley. It was printed at Cambridge, and in the *Italic* character, which circumstance, in our opinion, is far from adding to the value or beauty of the book. It contains the entire notes of Faërnus, who examined the most ancient manuscripts of Terence, and was dedicated to Prince Frederic, who was afterwards Prince of Wales.

After a short advertisement, which merely relates the contents of the volume, follows a very learned dissertation on the metres of Terence, in which he has proved the whole of the plays to have been written in verse. This treatise, which has been justly praised by the elegant Harris, in his *Philological Inquiries*, seems in great measure to have laid the foundation for the canon, or rule, which Dawes establishes in his *Miscellanea Critica*, with respect to the syllables in Greek poetry, which are to be distinguished by an *iævus* or *beat*. At the same time, he affects to speak slightly of Bentley's labours, and exalts his own. But we must proceed, as we cannot at present allow room for the discussion of this subject; and will only add, that the common mode of reading *Iambic* verse appears to us the most eligible.

In this edition, there are many passages which Bentley has corrected with

a happy sagacity. His notes on the three authors are short and less ostentatious, and his emendations less violent than those on Horace. Many of his corrections of Phedrus have received their just tribute of applause, and been admitted into the text by the learned Gabriel Brotier, in his edition of this writer, whose fables he elegantly styles, *Primas juventutis delicias, extrema senectutis solatia, media ætatis oblectamenta*. His emendation of one of the verses of Publius Syrus we will give as a specimen:

"Amisum quod nescitur, non amittitur."

The copies have *dimissum*, which is undoubtedly wrong, for what is bestowed willingly, or taken by force, must be known. *Amisum* is certainly the true reading: as in a rich house,

*"Ubi multa supersunt,
Et dominum fallunt, et presunt furibus."*

This emendation is ingenious and plausible. The same sentiment occurs in Shakspeare's Othello:

"He that is robb'd, not wanting what is stolen,
"Let him not know it, and he's not robb'd at all."

Bentley inserted all his corrections in the text; but he frequently trusts too much to conjecture. In his notes, he defends and explains the new readings. Many of his emendations on Terence were found in the manuscripts of this author by Westerhovius, and inserted in his edition. In the preface, however, he tells us, that a critic would, indeed, merit the title of *Magnus Apollo*, who should present to the world a *genuine* Terence, amidst such a variety of lessons, and such confused versification.

When an author publishes a book, he immediately affords his enemies an opportunity of avenging any injuries which they have received. This was strongly exemplified after the appearance of Dr. Bentley's Terence, previous to which he had quarrelled with Dr. Hare his former friend, adviser, and panegyrist. The origin of their dispute has been thus related:

After Lord Townshend had established the professorship for modern languages and history in both the Universities,

verities, and appointed the preachers, from their younger clergy at Whitehall, he proposed that a pension of a thousand pounds a year should be given to Dr. Bentley, upon condition that he would publish some editions of the classics, for the use of the Royal grandchildren. No time was to be stipulated, nor any manner prescribed. The whole was to be managed as the Doctor wished, and as his leisure permitted.

Hare was chosen to settle the business between Lord Townshend and Dr. Bentley. But when the matter was nearly brought to a conclusion, the envious and malignant suggestions of some enemy, whom Bentley supposed to be Hare, put an end to the whole negotiation.

Instead of an annual establishment, and publications *suo arbitrio*, the negotiator now brought intelligence that Lord Townshend proposed that Dr. Bentley should receive a certain sum for every sheet. He immediately rejected the offer with disdain, and refused to enter into any engagement with persons who distrusted his honour: "I wonder, Dr. Hare, you should bring me such a proposal, who have known me so long and so well. What! if I had no regard to their honour, or to my own, would there be any difficulty in filling sheets? Tell them I will have nothing to do with them."

Dr. Bentley never afterwards placed any confidence in Hare, as he knew him to be the suggester of the last scheme. He chose *diffuere amicitiam, non disrumperere*. When Hare published his Terence, which is now seldom mentioned, he dedicated it to Lord Townshend, in whose favour he had undermined Bentley; and gave some remarks on the metres of his author, which he had *stolen* from his learned friend in the course of conversation. With these assistances, he produced his Terence, which the Italic character, and the multitude of accentual marks render very disagreeable to the reader.

When Bentley perceived, that he had himself armed his adversary, by that spirit of communication which always shewed itself, when he perceived

taste or genius, learning, or even curiosity, in any inquirer, he determined to bring out his own edition, with the utmost expedition. He sent over to Holland for the types with which the book was printed, and allowed himself only a week to digest the notes on each of the comedies. This at least was his own account. He added Phedrus also to this edition, because he knew that Hare proposed to publish that author.

Such is the history of Bentley's Terence. He had no apprehensions about success, though Hare had attempted to anticipate his plans; but his antagonist immediately gave up his views, as to publishing Phedrus. The cause of this quarrel was not generally known; but the effect which it produced was sufficiently public, for in the year after Bentley's Terence was printed appeared an *Epistola Critica*, which contained an examination of Bentley's notes on Phedrus, by Hare, whose resentment was greatly heightened by finding his name was not once mentioned by the Doctor, in his edition. A survey of the Terence was promised, but probably without any intention of performance. Dr. Salter has observed, that Hare had too high and too just an opinion of his former friend's abilities and learning to hazard his reputation with such a literary disputant. For with regard to the annotations on these authors, and with regard to the metrical disquisitions, Bentley appeared even with greater advantages in the contest, than the learned Bishop of London did, when he attacked Hare's arrangements of the Hebrew measures.

In 1728 the members of Trinity College renewed their attacks upon their master. A charge of violating statutes, wasting the College revenues, &c. &c. was exhibited to the Bishop of Ely, in sixty-five articles. These contained a recapitulation of their former grievances, and a considerable addition to the number of their imaginary evils. This catalogue, accompanied by a petition, was presented to the Bishops, although the most eminent lawyers, in the year 1712, had given their opinion that the crown possessed the general visitatorial

visitatorial power, as well as over the master in particular.

While the establishing of the visitor was in debate, and Bentley's enemies in his college were busily employed in accumulating charges of violation of statutes, &c. &c. his quarrel with the University was finally determined in his favour. Those enemies who had contributed to his degradation now found all their efforts vain, and their machinations defeated, while the public, in general, were confirmed in their opinion of the illegality and violence of the measures which the University had pursued. With respect to these proceedings, a cause was long in agitation at the court of King's-Bench*, where the propriety of the Vice-chancellor's conduct was disputed. The ministry did not wish to exert their authority any farther on the occasion; but the court reversed the decree of the University, and a mandamus was sent to Cambridge, on the 7th of February, 1728, to order that Mr. Bentley should be restored to all the decrees and honours of which he had been deprived.

In the first divinity act after Dr. Bentley was restored to his degrees, he moderated himself as professor in the public schools. Dr. John Addenbroke, afterwards Dean of Litchfield, appeared as respondent for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, who had taken a very active part against Bentley in the senate-house, when his degradation was the subject of debate. His first question was:

I. *Galei argumenta non valent contra pædobaptismum?* The professor objected to the terms of it, because it confined the question to Gale's arguments, and cried out, "*Quid nobis cum homuncione Galeo?*" It was observed, afterwards, that the last determination which Bentley had made in the schools before his degradation was on this subject, and that he had said that Gale's arguments need only be considered, as they contained all that could be alleged against infant baptism. The

second question was, "*Miracula a Christo edita probant ejus divinam missionem?*" To the Latinity of this he objected, and said that he had heard of *edere librum, edere signum populo: sed quis unquam audivit, edere miracula? Miracula facta sunt non edita.* Bentley was undoubtedly right, for we read in Pliny†, "*Ludibria sibi, nobis miracula, fecit natura*"; but *edere miracula* we do not remember.

With respect to the dispute of the members of Trinity College, as the Bishop of Ely declined to act, the society engaged in the cause, and presented a petition to his Majesty under the common seal in August 1728. This was referred to a committee of the Privy-Council, as well as that of the Bishop, who petitioned to be heard concerning his right, on the 2d of November. A printed state of the case of Trinity College was delivered to the privy-counsellors previous to the day‡ appointed for a hearing, in which it was stated, that the College, as they wished an immediate examination into their affairs, intreated that his Majesty would assume to himself the power of visitor. On March the 15th the cause came on before the Lords, and was referred to the court of King's-Bench, and in May, 1729, after a long trial, the Judges unanimously determined, that the Bishop had a right to exercise a power as visitor, over the master of Trinity College.

In June the petitioners exhibited their articles before his lordship; but a suspicion arose, that he wished to be accounted general visitor, the master and fellows procured a further hearing in November. The Bishop lost his cause; and in 1731 he moved for a writ of error, in order to bring it, by appeal, into the House of Lords. The crown at last put an end to these disputes, by complying with the petition of the College, and taking the Master and the College into its own jurisdiction and visitation.

Soon after the restoration of his degrees, Dr. Bentley wrote an anonymous

* For a list of the pamphlets published during the conclusion of these disputes, we must refer to the ingenious Mr. Gough's *British Topog.* Vol. I.

† VII. 2. Vol. II. p. 95. Ed. Brotier.

‡ March 13, 1728.

mous letter to Chishull, with some critical remarks on an inscription to Jupiter *Urius*, which he had inserted in his *Antiquitates Asiaticæ*, and had restored in several passages which Spon and Wheler had published very negligently.

Chishull, who was an acute scholar, and a man of solid learning, admitted part of Bentley's corrections, and part he rejected, concluding his letter thus: "*Ultimum (sc. Distichon) nunc lubens verto magis ad mentem hujus Herculis musarum. Sic enim ex pede ipsum metior, proque accepto habeo, quod qui clava confingere potuit, suadela maluit.*" The Hercules of the Muses, indeed, he proved himself by his criticism on this epigram. About two years after these letters had passed between the learned Chishull and our British Aristarchus, the marble itself, from which the verses had been copied, was brought into England, and placed in Dr. Mead's collection. On examination, it appeared that the inscription was originally cut in the very same letters which Bentley had conjectured.

The remarkable instance of critical sagacity has been recorded and celebrated, by the learned Dr. Taylor, in the preface to his admirable little treatise *De inopi debitore in partis dissecando*, in which he has given a *fac simile* of the inscription on the marble; and among other short pieces of criticisms, which are subjoined to this work, he has preserved the original letters of Bentley and Chishull.

Our great critic's disputes with his College and the University were now finally settled; and his real merits, aided by justice and truth, crushed the efforts of faction and malevolence. Those who had envied his erudition and talents, now saw all their schemes defeated. Dr. Bentley, whose degradation they had so strenuously laboured to accomplish, now rose superior to their little arts, and the public in general began to view the proceedings of his enemies in their proper light.

His duty as royal librarian was rendered agreeable, not only by the nature of his favourite pursuits, but also by the attention which was shewn him

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by Queen Caroline, who was his constant patroness, and was justly entitled to the elegant compliment which he paid her in his public speech on creating the Doctor in Divinity. Her Majesty was particularly fond of engaging him in literary disputes with Dr. Clarke, *Vir supra nostrum præconium longissime positus*. To these amicable contests, Bentley for some time submitted, but as they generally terminated without either party's deriving much information from them, he declined them, and pleaded his health as an excuse.

The instigations of Queen Caroline, as she wished him to publish an English classic, induced Dr. Bentley to undertake his edition of Milton, which appeared in quarto in the year 1732, with two *busts* of the poet, at different periods of his life, engraved by Vertue. In his preface, he tells us that the mistakes in pointing, orthography, and distinction of capital letters are here carefully corrected. The elision of vowels, and the accent are particularly marked. The verses which have been *foisted into the book*, by the former editor, are pointed out as spurious, and several lines corrected or interposed by the editor himself, in order to give that appearance of system and consistency, which Milton himself would have done, if he had been able himself to have revised and corrected the whole poem.

Such is the account which Bentley gives of his own edition. He then very happily compares *Paradise Lost*, in its former state, with the *defædations* of printer and editor, and debased by the malignity of his enemies, to the condition of the beautiful, though poor and ill-dressed virgin, in Terence's *Phormio*:

"———*Ut, ni VIS BONI
In ipsa inesset forma, hæc formam extinguere.*"

He then endeavours to account for the silence of the critics with regard to the faults which he had pointed out, and thus concludes: "Who durst oppose the universal vogue? and risque his own character, while he laboured to exalt Milton's? I wonder rather, that it is done even now. Had these very

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notes

notes been written forty years ago, it would then have been prudence to have suppressed them, for fear of injuring one's rising fortune. But now, when seventy years *jamdudum memorem monuerunt*, and spoke loudly in my ears,

Mitte leves spes et certamina divitiarum;

I made the notes *extempore*, and put them to the press as soon as made; without any apprehension of growing leaner by censures, or plumper by commendations."

We shall not pretend to enter into a minute examination of Bentley's notes and corrections of this noble poem. That he has improved several passages is certain, and that he has made many trifling remarks, and many unjustifiable and indeed unnecessary alterations cannot be denied. The text, however, he has not violated, but has given all his alterations in the margin.

His plan seems strange and unwarrantable. Above three hundred of Milton's verses are inclosed in hooks, as spurious, and above seventy, either wholly written or altered by the editor himself, are proposed to supply their places. These, he hopes, will not be found *disagreeing from the MILTONIAN* character. Besides these innovations in above three hundred lines, he offers a change of two or more words, and in above six hundred more, *one* word only is altered. Such was his rage for emendation.

The *sacred* top of Horeb, for *secret*, is an improvement; but when he wishes to read *ardent* gems, in the *third* book, for *orient* gems; and in the *fourth*, *radiant* pearl, for *orient* pearl, we cannot but exclaim

Quis novus hic hospes?

But in Book V. v. 177, when he proposes ye *four* other wandering *stars*, instead of ye *five—fires*, because the *sun*, *moon*, and *Venus* had been already named in the Morning Hymn, we are indeed surprised. Did not Bentley know that the *sun* is not one of the planets, and that the *earth* is, and was certainly intended by Milton to complete the number *five*; as in the eighth book he

says, "*The planet earth?*" The change of *darkness visible* into *transpicious gloom* is idle and unwarrantable, though *transpicious* be of the *Miltonian* character.

The passages of this admirable poem which our critic rejects are usually those which contain similes or descriptions. Why these ornamental parts of the work, though sometimes defective, are to be deemed interpolations, would require no common portion of sagacity to determine. To us these appear *beauties*. To confess the truth, Bentley, with all his critical acumen, was ill calculated for a corrector of Milton's verses. He is too daring, and does not appear to possess any extraordinary portion of *poetical taste*, which was highly requisite. "The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling," seems not to have fallen to his lot; and even in his grammatical strictures he is sometimes mistaken, as the Bishop of London has observed.

Let not this edition, however, be deprived of its deserts. Many of his remarks are acute, and several of his emendations are certainly improvements. Among these may be reckoned "*Ichorous* humor issuing flow'd," instead of "*nectarous* humor," which he defends by the well-known line of Homer,

"*Ιχέρ, οἷσπερ τε ρεεῖ μακρὰρ ἑοῖσι,*" and in Book IV. v. 944,

—"With songs to hymn his throne;
And *prædis* discipline to cringe not fight,"

instead of *prædis'd* distances. This emendation is established by verse 954, in which Gabriel says:

"Was this your *discipline*?"—

He ought, indeed, in justice, to have pointed out the beauties of the work, as well as its errors—for though he comforts himself in *Latin* and *Greek*: "*Facta est alea, and non injusta cecini:*"

*Παρ' ἐμοί γε καὶ ἄλλοι,
Οὐ κε με τιμῆσαι, μάστιγα δὲ μητίσται
Ζεὺς,*"

in his concluding note; yet if he had valued his reputation more than the advice of his friends, or, perhaps, than his own opinion of his abilities, he certainly

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certainly would never have assumed such an office, as *editor* and *reviser* of Milton, but would have declined the task imposed on him by her Majesty.

These notes roused an army of petty critics, who stood forth as champions of the injured poet. The Grub-street Journal, and other periodical works, attacked the critic. But of all the pamphlets and remarks which were then published, Dr. Pearce's *review* of the text of *Paradise Lost*, with considerations on Bentley's emendations and new corrections, was of the most consequence. The principal part of these remarks, however, has been incorporated into the late Bishop of Bristol's edition of Milton's poetical works, so that as our readers in general must be well acquainted with them, we forbear transcriptions, and shall only observe, that Newton and Pearce seem unwarrantably severe in their strictures on Bentley's corrections. Let it be remembered, likewise, that the learned editor of the new *Biographia Britannica* is of the same opinion.

It was observed, on the evidence of a writer in the Grub-street Journal, who received the intelligence from Dr. Ashenhurst, that Bentley had employed eight or nine years in preparing his Milton, although he talks of *extemporary* notes, in his preface. This may be true, yet it does not contradict the Doctor's assertion. For he might have formed his plan, and have acquainted Dr. Ashenhurst with his intention, and yet not have written his notes until the book was going to the printer. He might even have noted his corrections on the margin of a Milton, and yet have been prevented from explaining

them, by indisposition, or the disputes in which he was involved with the University during that period.

We shall conclude these loose remarks, with a passage from Dr. Johnson's life of Milton; whose criticism on *Paradise Lost* cannot be praised too loudly, or perused too frequently:—"The generality of my scheme does not admit the frequent notice of verbal inaccuracies; which Bentley, better skilled in grammar than in poetry, has often found, though he sometimes made them, and which he imputed to the obtrusions of a reviser, whom the author's blindness obliged him to employ. A supposition rash and groundless, if he thought it true; and vile and pernicious, if, as is said, he in private allowed it to be false."

Bentley never attempted any defence of this work, but permitted his enemies to triumph, and the critics to cavil. He seemed at last inclined to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*, and to leave disputes and criticisms to those whose age, health, and spirits were better calculated to endure fatigue, and who were

Et cantare PARES, et respondere parati.

A slight paralytic stroke had weakened his constitution: his frame was frequently disordered, and his mind easily ruffled. During the contest about the visitatorial power, when Bishop Moore, with whom he had long lived in habits of intimacy, appeared in court, on the opposite party, he was so affected with the sight of his old friend, in such a situation, that he immediately fainted away.

(To be concluded in our next.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE. ON THE ADVANTAGES OF ABSURDITY.

SIR,

IT is neither untrue nor uncharitable to say that the world abounds in absurdities, and those of the most extraordinary kinds. They are as deep-rooted as our Christian names, and as indelible as our disgraces in America. No man can stem the popular current,

or say to vulgar opinion, thus far and no farther; we imbibe our prejudices with our mothers milk, and they are assimilated to and become part of our nature; like the coalition between whigs and tories, there is no knowing which is the one or the other; we are a

mas of incongruities, and (pardon me, Sir) the best of us when mended will not soar beyond perfection.

Among other prejudices which hang like mill-stones about our necks, there is one which says that **ABSURDITY** is a bad or foolish thing, and that a man is great or little, in proportion as he does *absurd* actions. How this strange doctrine came into the world, I can no more tell, than I can tell how I came into it myself; but on my arrival at the years of discretion (a late period, Mr. Editor, with some people) I found it fully established, yea daily propagated as a self evident proposition, as a proposition as true as that 4 and 4 make 8, that death is common to all men, and that news-papers will never cease to lie.

Absurdity, however, Sir, is not that useless, that degrading, that foolish thing which people in general suppose it to be. It is not a thing of which any man need be ashamed; it is not a thing at which any man needs hesitate, for we find the business and interest of every public department conducted and promoted with the greatest vigour and celebrity when a due portion of *absurdity* is practised.

In affairs of state, we find that nations have universally done absurd things, and those absurdities are always recorded as the greatest feats of the times. When many years a certain commoner said and did the most absurd things against the court, all men reprobated him, according to their usual prejudice; they said his pretensions to public or private virtue were *absurd*, his claim to integrity *absurd*, the conduct of his friends *absurd*, and yet so beneficial was this *absurdity*, that it soon raised him to the highest honour, and to a comfortable, nay splendid independence.

Again, Sir, when so many men of sound heads (we never speak of *hearts* in politics) defended the conduct of the late war, and maintained that it was begun on sound principles, and carried on with vigour, nay with success, did not every one cry out *absurdity, absurdity!* But did not that *absurdity* enable them to accumulate for-

tunes unknown to their predecessors, and they now sit down in quiet, amidst a profusion of wealth, while those who called them *absurd* are either starving in misery, or endeavouring to copy an example which they are heartily sorry they so long neglected.

To say that luxury is beneficial to a nation has been called *absurd*; but they must know little indeed of *finance* who maintain a position so false. How are the ways and means raised? How do half of the inhabitants of London live? What supports public places? What puts inn-keepers into coaches, and perfumers into country houses? What provides for the undertakers, and makes physic and surgery lucrative professions? Luxury—but luxury being beneficial is an *absurdity*; permit me, then, Sir, to rank it among the benefits resulting from *absurdity*.

If we cast our eyes towards religion, we shall be very sensible that *absurdity* has produced many good effects—By what are the Mahometans kept in awe? By what are the catholic countries preserved in due order and submission? By the *absurdity* of their religious government.—But, Sir, to bring the matter home, is it not *absurd* for men to be made clergymen, who neither by learning, law, or gospel are qualified? And yet without this *absurdity*, how could country gentlemen be provided with suitable companions? How could the whist party be completed, or the third bottle uncorked, if the squire had not one of such *absurdities* about him. Again, when a clergyman mounts a pulpit to preach against *ungodly love*, who is prone to delight in sometimes *practising* it, he is said to act *absurdly*. But I am certain he acts not so absurdly as if he were to address his congregation, “My brethren, this said love is a very bad thing, yet last night—winking—you understand me—I think—No—near Soho-Square, is one of the best places imaginable.”—Such a speech, Sir, would be the speech of a fool, but, thank heaven, there are no such fools in our days.

It is absurd to lie, it is absurd to cheat at cards, it is absurd to drink to hurt our health, and disturb affairs of state;

state; but the advantages of all these absurdities are too obvious not to increase them both in number and magnitude. It is absurd, say they, for contractors to cheat their employer, but when we sit down to a splendid entertainment given by such men, we taste no absurdity in the choice viands, we smell no absurdity in the flavour of the wines, and if we are presented with a bill of five hundred pounds, we can see no absurdity in the indorsement or payment—No—Sir—then our prejudices vanish, and *absurdity* appears among the greatest advantages that merit can lay hold of.

To conclude, it is said to be absurd that a nobleman or man of fortune, who is a profligate, a gamester, an ignoramus, &c. should have many church livings in his gift; that such a man should have it in his power to appoint ministers to preach the gospel to the sinners of a particular country, town, or village. But when we find with what ease, with how little ability, and how certainly we may depend on his bounty, in our own case, we consider what has been called *absurdity* as one of the

principal steps of the ladder of promotion. We find no absurdity in representation—no absurdity in the mansion-house and gardens—no absurdity in a charming pack of hounds by way of fixture—no absurdity in the tythes—in short, we find that *absurdity* is a sure friend, when every thing else fails.

From these few considerations, Sir, which may be enlarged at pleasure by each reader, I hope it will appear that our objections to *absurdity* are the mere operations of strong prejudice, and that when we come to be wiser we must consider *absurdity* as the means of advancement in every department, as the enemy of poverty and retirement, as the essence of flexible patriotism, and as the “abstract and brief chronicle of our time.”

Should I go farther in this letter, you might accuse me of *absurdity*, so wishing you the *absurd* compliments of the season,

I subscribe myself, Sir,

Your most obedient, &c.

(according to the usual absurd form)

BLACK IS WHITE.

Moorfields, Jan. 5, 1784.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE ingenious Monsieur Linguet, in one of his last publications, has favoured the public with some very entertaining remarks on AIR-BALLOONS, in which he proposes, that birds of various sizes and natures should be trained to draw these new aerial vehicles. Monarchs and warlike generals should then be conducted through the air by eagles: ladies, by doves and pigeons: the gay and volatile, by wild-geese. The idea struck me very forcibly, and I immediately wrote the following papers, which I shall be glad to see in your Magazine, if you think they merit preservation. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A. Z.

AIR-BALLOON INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE, AUGUST 15th. 1785.*

THERE was a very full drawing-room at St. James's, on Thursday last, after which his Majesty set off with the Queen, and two of the young princesses, from the Queen's-palace for Windsor, in the lately constructed car, made by that celebrated artist, *Signor Vertigo*. The variety of splendid colours intermixed with the gold, which

he had so happily blended with them, made a noble appearance in the air. Though the wind was not remarkably high, the royal travellers moved very rapidly, but the inhabitants of Kensington, and indeed of all the towns and villages over which they flew, in their passage to Windsor, had just time to see and admire their splendid carriage,

* When the rapid progress which has been made in these aerial navigations since June 1783, when the first air-balloon was launched, is considered, your readers will not be surprised, that it is supposed that they will be brought to perfection in so short a period.

riage, and their easy and pleasant motion. His Majesty and the party arrived at the terrace in exactly sixteen minutes, and fifteen seconds. Before they rose, orders had been given that the new set of eagles, used for the first time after breaking in, on that day, should not be too much hurried, or it is supposed they would *have made the Journey* in about half the time.

Yesterday, as the Duchefs of *Flywell* was taking an *airing* over St. James's, and Hyde-Park, drawn by a set of very beautiful sparrow-hawks, to the great admiration of the company in the mall, which was that day very numerous and brilliant, an ugly accident unfortunately put a stop to, and interrupted the pleasure of her Grace's airing, as well as that of the spectators of the aerial equipage. The accident was this; a pigeon unluckily happened to be flying across the park towards Westminster, just as her Grace's carriage was passing over the Queen's-palace, and one of the hawks, that imprudently had been put into harness before he was perfectly broke, flew at the pigeon, and then was joined by the rest of the set, who seemed quite regardless of the coachman's directions. Nothing could be greater than the confusion of the scene, to the no small terror of the company in the Park, as well as the poor Duchefs, and her young son and daughter, who were in the equipage along with her Grace: and the correspondent, who sends us this paragraph (and whom we must add we give per-

fect credit to, as we have long had experience both of his judgement and of his veracity) further informs us, that no small part of the spectators in the Park had the inhumanity to look at this distressful scene as one of merriment and fun, while the poor duchefs was in fits, the young lady screaming, and the boy on the contrary hallooing view-halloos to the *coach-hawks*, as they dashed about backwards and forwards after the poor pigeon, which at length they drove into one of the great trees in the bird-cage walk, where the equipage stopped, and by means of ladders, after a considerable time, her Grace, and her young lord and lady, were providentially relieved from this disagreeable station, without any material injury. They had stuck between two of the great branches, and, to say the truth, not in a manner most advantageous to her Grace's person.

We have been credibly informed that next week his Majesty will visit the fine new aerial castle which the Prince of Wales has lately built on the model of that aerial one which had been erected by one of the former flighty monarchs of Spain, of which many *low groveling* people, who were incapable of *soaring* above mean and dirty conceptions, had even disputed the existence. All who are acquainted with the exquisite taste of his Royal Highness will be able to form just notions of this building, which, though lofty and sublime, is still no less *airy* an edifice.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

SKY RACES AT THE LAST NEW MARKET MEETING.

AT the late air-meeting, the races, both plates and matches, were very numerously attended; and very good sport. There was quite a crowd of balloon carriages all the way from London to the *race-air*. The great match between jack-daw and raven was won by the latter only by *the bill*, but the odds were very high before starting on jack-daw, so that the knowing ones were not a little taken in. It is amazing how well the race-birds have been trained to run (like the Italian horses) without guides.

We hear that Lord Blast lost not less than ten thousand pounds in the *race-field*; and it is added that the circumstance of his draughts on the *bank of air* having been protested makes a considerable noise, as that bank was much esteemed, as the only *aerial bank* in the kingdom.

Lord Puff's snipe was beat by Lord Hollow's woodcock; woodcock gave 13 ounces weight. It was very near, till just at last, when snipe *bitched it*. Woodcock is, however, reckoned uncommonly *honest* to come through.

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The second day of the races there was a fray in one of the booths, on account of Sir Windy Whistle's groom, who is said to have clandestinely watered Lord Breeze's race-bird before starting, by which means Sir Windy won his match against him. The groom and feeder was in the end whipped off the course.

Lord Hurricane's new set of Norway falcons was much admired in the race-field, and we hear that his lordship has matched them with Colonel Zephyr

against time, himself to drive them in his own car. If we do not mistake, the engagement is, to go from Hyde-Park corner gate, to the gate of the palace at Hampton-Court, 14 miles, in five minutes and a half, the odds are upon his lordship.

Six started for the King's plate, and excellent sport. There were four heats, and won at last by sea-gull, who could but just get his wing in, before lapwing.

G. G.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

AN Essay on Landscape; or on the means of improving and embellishing the country round our habitations. Translated from the French of R. L. Gerardin Viète D'Ermenonville. 12mo. Doddsley.

THE ingenious translator of this little book has introduced Mons. D'Ermenonville to the notice of his countrymen by a very sensible preface. He tells us that this work was written by the friend of Rousseau, and that it is full of the most insinuating eloquence: that it treats not of Chinese, Cochinchinese, or English gardens; of parks, farms, or rides, but of landscape in general: he aims at joining beauty with utility: he wishes to give shade to the traveller, and convenience to the cottager. He dares to reprobate the superb *allées* and cheerless plains of France; and even contends that a road need not be straight.

He then speaks of the gardens of the ancients: "We have no regular account of any villas of the Greeks; and Mr. Castel has been able to collect only two* from the Romans. They belonged to Pliny the consul, who describes them very particularly in his letters. The garden to his Laurentinum, or Laurens, was extremely small†, as were in all probability most of the Roman gardens. He passes it over very slightly, to hasten to a description of the country, which *no walls or Gothic fortresses* hid from his sight: it is here that he expatiates

with pleasure, 'pointing out all the beauty of his woods, his rich meadows covered with cattle, the Bay of Ostia, the scattered villas upon its shore, and the blue distance of the mountains, his porticos and seats for different views, and his favourite little cabinet, in which they were all united. So great was Pliny's attention in this particular, that he not only contrived to see some part of this luxurious landscape from every room in his house, but even while he was bathing, and when he reposed himself; for he tells us of a couch, which had one view at the head, another at the feet, and another at the back.'

"In the same manner, when he comes to give an account of his Tusculum, he begins with the situation. 'It was a natural amphitheatre, formed by the richest part of the Apennine—its lofty summits crowned with oak, and broken into a variety of shapes, the perpetual springs from its sides, with the fields, the vineyards, and copses interspersed,' demanded all the warmth of his pencil. The scene is minutely delineated, he expressly considers it as a picture; and if some part of this letter might be supposed to come from a courtier of King William's,

* Villas of the ancients.

† It consisted only of mulberry and fig trees.

lian's, the other is almost worthy of Mr. Gray*.

"The garden was much larger than at Laurentinum—perhaps three or four acres; and here we have the consolation to see many of our own absurdities, the tonfile ever-green, names cut in box, &c. &c. but its other ornaments may possibly admit of some excuse, such as basons and fountains of water (which in the warm climate of Italy were introduced even in their rooms) the different kinds of ivy growing up the plane-trees, and hanging in festoons from one to the other, the vine, the acanthus, and a variety of trailing plants, either spreading over the windows, or between the columns of the porticos—these, when they were accompanied by so many detached buildings, and only filled the intermediate spaces (for probably the whole villa was thus disposed†) might form a gay and not unpleasing assemblage. Mr. Castel, Mons. Felibian, and the Italians, differ very considerably in their plans, both of the house and its garden. The latter appears to be divided into three parts; one of which answers to Lord Bacon's heath, and was called *imitatio ruris*. Seduced by the name, Mr. Castel endeavours to make something out of it; but in truth it is hardly worth contending for. Being given up to the architect, this *area* was never considered as *country*‡; and when not merely for the purpose of fruits and herbs, it was either filled with hippodromes, porticos, places of exercise, &c. or it was a continuation of such fantastical ornaments as the Romans allowed themselves in some of their apartments; ornaments which, if we may judge from the remains of Herculaneum, had more resemblance to the sharawaggis of China, than to the chastity of Grecian architecture.

"The few paintings from this city, which throw any light upon the subject, are of very small plots of ground, decorated some of them with *trellis-work*, and others in the whimsical manner of the Chinese. A trellis covered with vines, and turfed with moss||, was not unfrequently used for the purpose of walking in the shade with bare feet, and might be contiguous to the baths. Representations of this kind of work were found in the sepulchre of the Nasos.

"There is an engraving in Montfaucon, from an ancient fresco, which very much resembles one of the artificial rocks of China; but the perspective makes it rather too large, and it is too beautiful in its disposition, to warrant such a conjecture. The landscape from the baths of Titus (of equal authority with the paintings of Herculaneum) has two or three villas in the foreground, which are situated in the most pleasing manner; the trees and water are every where perfectly irregular, the *God Terminus* is upon a rock, and there is no appearance of straight lines whatsoever but in the buildings.

"In the succeeding reign of Hadrian, a palace was built upon the broken and irregular ground of the romantick Tivoli; which, as it had gardens of a very uncommon extent, so they were probably interwoven with the surrounding country. We are told that they contained a Vale of Tempe, the Elysian fields, the regions of Tartarus, &c.

"These two villas of Pliny, a man not remarkable for his dislike of false ornaments, and the uncertain testimony of the paintings at Herculaneum being examined, we have only to laugh at their Topiarii§, their cut box, and rows of myrtle, with their own satyrist, and men of better taste.

Martial has given us an exceeding pretty

* Mr. Gray's letters from Westmorland and Cumberland are models of this sort.

† The villas of the ancients, it is believed, were generally upon one floor, except the towers, and the apartments often detached from each other, or communicating only by galleries, porticos, &c.

‡ Our old gardens, on the contrary (to use the just expression of Mr. Walpole) were intended as a *succedaneum* for the country.

|| Mr. Castel thinks that one sort of the so much disputed acanthus was a moss (in which he differs widely from Mr. Martyn, and will not find it easy to reconcile himself with the elder Pliny); but if this be admitted, might it not be the *lycopodium clavatum*, Linn. and Dill. the common club moss? which is both a moss and a creeper.

§ The Topiarius was employed to shape evergreens—but his original and better office (from which

pretty epigram, in which he ridicules these idle fancies in the villa of a certain Bassus; and enumerates all the cheerful employments, the mixed sounds, and other rural and pleasing circumstances of a farm-yard.

Non otiosis ordinata myrtetis,
Viduaque platano, tonsilique buxeto,
Ingrata lati spatia detinet campi:
Sed rure vero, barbaroque lætatur.

Mart. lib. iii. 58.

No myrtles plac'd in rows, and idly green,
No widow'd platane, or clipp'd box-tree there
The useless soil unprofitably share;
But simple nature's hand, with nobler grace,
Diffuses artless beauties o'er the place.

Guardian, vol. ii. 173.

"This epigram, as well as the 47th of the same book, would be entirely without force, if there had not been many farm-like villas besides that of his friend Faustinus—but they were by no means common farms; the buildings were elegant, and their situations were determined by a very general good taste, and by the justest ideas of landscape. They could not fail of being adorned, and they might be sometimes improved. It is remarkable, that the thing called a *prospect* is seldom or ever mentioned by the ancients, abounding as they are in all the beauties of detail; but we have a picturesque distance even in our epigrammatist (he is always ready to go out of his way for these subjects)—after painting the charms of the month of April,

———"who calls around
The sleeping fragrance from the ground"——

he addresses Faustinus from a villa near the sands of Anxur, which resembled our's of Glamorganshire.

O nemus, O fontes, solidumque madentis arenæ
Littus! et æquoreis splendidus Anxur aquis.

O woods, O springs, O moist yet printless plain!
And Anxur's cliffs that glitter o'er the main!

LOND. MAG. Jan. 1784.

which the name is derived) was the management of the trailing plants. They were much admired by the Romans, and are capable of more beauty than we seem to be aware of. We have lately found out the beauty of ivy, though Sir William Temple expresses his wonder that it could ever be admitted into a garden.

Box was the chief *tonsile*. The bay, and generally the cypress, the cedar, and the *stone pine* of modern Italy, so well known to the landscape painter, grew in full luxuriance: these, with the deciduous trees, and above all the favourite plane, surrounded their buildings.

How little box deserves the constant ill-treatment it has met with, may be seen in that fine winter garden, Box-Hill, in Surrey. The ancients knew how to admire one of the same kind, their

Cyturus ever green, with waving box.

Et juvat undantem buxo spectare Cytorum. V. G. ii. 437.

* A fine picture was painted from this subject by the late Mr. Wilton.

"Juvenal, in the beginning of his third satyr, has the following beautiful lines, which relate to more splendid ornaments than the cut dragons of Bassus, and serve to shew the natural and simple taste of the writer:

——In vallem Ægeriæ descendimus & speluncas
Diffimiles veris. Quanto præstantius esset
Numen aquæ, viridi si margine clauderet undas
Herba, nec ingenuum violarent marmora to-
phum. Juv. S. iii.

The marble caves and aqueducts we view,
But how adult'rate now, and different from the
true!

How much more beauteous had the fountain
been,

Embellish'd with her first-created green;
Where crystal streams through living turf had
run,

Contented with an urn of native stone!

DRYDEN'S JUV.

"But to go back to an earlier and a better period.—In Cicero's fine introduction to the second Dialogue on laws, and which begins in the old forest that encompassed his villa near Arpinum, he leads his brother and his friend Atticus to a portico, which he had built upon a small island in the river Fibrenus, whose rapid waters, dividing in this place, fell through a rocky channel into the Liris. This larger stream was one of the gentlest and smoothest in Italy, and the whole was surrounded with wild and craggy hills, the forest above-mentioned, and groves which he had seen planted in his childhood. He speaks of it with enthusiasm (as he does indeed of every part of this paternal seat) and as a chosen retirement, where he passed some of his happiest hours in reading, writing, and contemplation*.

"Every thing in this spot marks the attention and delight of its master: and if the single trees were preserved, (at least the oak was, which Atticus

H took

took for the Marian one) and the natural paths made convenient; if bad objects were removed, and good ones shown to advantage, we have here the most perfect of *English gardens*; for let art be acquainted that she may oftener do too much than too little.

"But however it may have been with regard to these latter circumstances, it is at least pretty certain that there were no terraces, or canals, or jet d'eau; and, may it be said without offence to the improver, no patches or zig-zags, no bridges of white railing, no tubs, or temples of a yard square. Atticus, who had never been at this villa before, is enraptured with its beauty, and particularly with the spot which Cicero had chosen for the scene of their conversation.

'Who is there,' says he, 'Marcus, that, looking at these natural falls, and these two rivers, which form so fine a contrast, would not learn to despise our pompous follies, and laugh at artificial Niles, and seas in marble: for as in our late argument you referred all to nature, so, more especially in things which relate to the imagination, is she our sovereign mistress.'

"With these ideas, it is not likely that his own Epirotes was of a very different character; and indeed Quintus tells his brother soon afterwards, that it, in no respect, yielded to Arpinum*."

Next he describes the caverns of the ancients, and translates Elian's description of Tempe; and after he has commended his author and Rousseau, he thus concludes: "If there ever was a time when the goads of ambition, and the specious arguments of restless and uneasy spirits were unnecessary, it is the present. Our streets are filled with patriots, and our coffee-houses with statesmen, and such numbers crowd to offer their disinterested services to the public, that, unhappily, some of them must be refused. Let these gentlemen consider, that a country life is not without its calls for activity, or its duties towards our fellow creatures; and that when the commonwealth shall want their arm, or

their talents, they may be called, like the Roman Cincinnatus, from their ploughs."

In one part of his preface, he says, that many of our most celebrated gardens have been found to make very indifferent pictures, from the want of picturesque principles in the composition. It appears to us impossible to make a good picture of a flower garden. As the parts are small, and broken by small shadows, the effect of the whole would be in danger, from the high finishing which would be requisite. The colouring likewise could scarcely be rendered sufficiently brilliant, without becoming gaudy.

In page x, he says, Kent was both architect and painter, and one would imagine that these two professions were never united before. This seems strange: for Kent was surely a miserable painter, whatever excellence he might discover in laying out gardens.—But let us proceed to the work.

After reprobating with much taste the schemes of the famous Le Notre, in an excellent introduction, D'Ermenonville sets out with defining the difference between a garden, a country, and a landscape. He tells us, that symmetry certainly owed its origin to vanity and indolence.—This can never be wholly admitted; for the greatest labour is frequently requisite to produce symmetry, which constitutes a very necessary part of architecture, in which this writer seems too licentious. He, however, well observes that *natural taste* teaches us to banish straight lines, and make serpentine walks. When a work is finished, says the translator, in a note on this passage, the best judge is a natural taste; but knowledge and practice are demanded to accomplish such changes.

The following chapters treat of the whole: of the connection with the country: of the inclosing border of the landscape: of the difference of views, suited to houses, and those unlimited: of the different parts: this chapter is so full of real taste, and shews so much fancy and ingenuity, that we will not deprive our reader of sharing

* The translator will not conceal from his reader, that the Topiarius had been at work here—it was to fill certain intercolumniations with ivy.

sharing the pleasure we felt in perusing it: "I have, I think, now unfolded some of the principles necessary for the general effect of the whole, as far as relates to the view from the house; at least, I have endeavoured to do so as much as possible, in order to prevent your regrets, and an unnecessary expence in this chief object; the most difficult of any part of your composition, and which it is almost impossible to correct, if you once fail in it. If, on the contrary, this great outline is well executed, the arrangement of particular spots will occur of itself; for the infinite variety of nature is produced by the simplicity of the general plan. The style of the whole, as I have said before, should be determined by the character of the country. In the detail, every spot will, on the contrary, be determined by the local character of such parts in the wood, and amongst the large masses of the foreground, as are most susceptible of beauty. It is not always necessary that there should be an extensive property behind these masses, in order to furnish a great number of beautiful spots; it is in general sufficient to have as much land as is requisite for a path fringed with wood (and if you will a ditch beyond) in order to make a communication with the best parts of the country; and you may contrive another way back to the house, because it would be unpleasant to return home by the same.

"The outlines being always determined by two given points, the house and the adjacent country, it belongs to the painter to preside over the execution of this general view, because, unless he can continually verify upon paper what is doing, the multitude of objects which occur in a large space could not fail to be placed in a confused or disagreeable manner, and very often the perspective. The details, on the contrary, not being *subject* to any given point of view, become rather a matter of taste and choice than of rule and combination. It is the poet, therefore, who should direct and chuse them, because the spots and pictures dictated

by the poet always indicate some analogous scene, a character which speaks to the imagination and the heart; an effect often wanting in very fine pictures, when the painter is not also a poet. Horace says, 'it is in poetry as in painting;' and he might too have added in musick. These three arts must be inspired by the same sentiment; they only differ in the manner of expressing it, and of exciting it in others. Whoever speaks only to the eyes, and to the ears, without addressing himself to the heart, will be a most insipid composer.

"If you would be thoroughly sensible of the beauties of the country, chuse, in order to study it in detail, that delicious hour in which the freshness of the dawn seems to renovate all nature; the whole earth is then adorned at the approach of that vivifying planet, which seems to warm in its bosom all the colours which ornament its surface, and chiefly that universal robe, that delightful green, which rests the eye, and seems to give peace to the mind.

"Having now with our eyes travelled over the general design, let us walk over the detached parts. We must seek for them behind the frame of the great landscape; they are, as it were, little easel pictures in a gallery, which we are going to examine, after having for a long time considered the capital piece in the school.

"As soon as we leave the house, near the great masses of the border or foreground we should find a beaten path, which will conduct us to all the beautiful spots.

"Sometimes through a little wood, the rays of the sun playing through the branches, or by a spring which in its crystal stream reflects the colour of the roses growing on its banks—The murmuring of the waters, the tender notes of the birds, and the delightful perfume of the flowers, at once charm all the senses.

"Sometimes to a wood of a more mysterious character—an antique urn contains the ashes of two faithful lovers—a simple bed of moss, under

the shelving of a rock, makes a retreat for conversation, reading, or meditation.

“Farther on, an almost impenetrable wood forms the sacred asylum of happy lovers.

“At the extremity of this wood, the sound of a brook, heard from afar, under the close shade, invites to sweet slumber.

“It is in a deep sequestered valley that this stream, which we heard the sound of at a distance, finds its way amongst rocks covered with moss. Advancing into it, the valley closes, leaving room only for a rough and crooked path. Then how beautiful the scene which suddenly opens to us! From dark cavities of the distant rocks, a clear and rapid stream gushes out on all sides; the roots and bodies of trees, and large stones, interrupt its course, vary the sound, and form an hundred different shapes in its falls. The place is surrounded every way by wood; the thick foliage bends and twines over the foam of the water; groupes of trees happily disposed give an extraordinary effect of light and shadow to this enchanting scene; the banks are adorned with flowering-shrubs and sweet-smelling plants; a few rays only of light, reflected by the brightness of the cascade, find their way into this mysterious spot, and produce that tender colouring which is so well adapted to beauty.—It was in this spot that Musidora was once bathing; chance brought Hylas to the same place; through the leaves he discovers the mistress of his heart, for whom he has long sighed in secret. What does he not feel at the sight of such charms? In the contest between desire and delicacy, a precipitate flight can alone save him; and leaving a few words on the ground, he rushes back into the wood. Musidora, starting at the sound, looks about on all sides, and at length perceives the writing of Hylas; her heart is touched with so much love and so much delicacy. Hylas is beloved and happy, and the memory of these faithful lovers is still engraved on a neighbouring oak.

“Here, deep in a solitary dale, a

little lake is formed; where the moon, before she leaves the horizon, long delights to view herself in the calm and clear water; the shores are planted with poplar, and at a distance, under their peaceful shade, rises a little philosophical monument. It is dedicated to the memory of a man whose genius enlightened the world. He was persecuted in it, because his independent spirit raised him above empty grandeur. Tranquillity and silence reign in this peaceful retreat; and this little elysium seems made for calm enjoyment, and the real happiness of the soul.

“Next, under a grove of venerable oaks, and the darkest recesses of the wood, a temple is discovered, where stillness and deep solitude invite to meditation. Here the divine enthusiasm of the poet meets with no interruption; here his sublime ideas are conceived.

“This grove leads to an unfrequented narrow vale; at the bottom a little rivulet silently glides over beds of moss; the hanging hills are covered with fern; and woods enclose it on all sides. In this spot is a small hermitage; once the quiet retirement of a philosopher.

“Round the shore of a large lake rise barren rocks; their tops are covered with firs, pine, and crooked juniper. The rough uncultivated soil appears like a desert; and it is divided from the rest of the world by a long chain of mountains. The painter frequents such scenes, to study great subjects for his pictures. The unhappy lover, who has lost the object of his affections, comes here to forget his sorrows; but there is no spot so savage where love will not follow him—upon the rocks are engraved some monuments of his former loves, or the name of the object of them.

“Through a cedar wood, an easy ascent leads to the top of a high hill, at the foot of which a river winds through fertile meadows; from hence there is an extensive view, terminated by an amphitheatre of mountains in the distance. The sun now rising displays his radiant disk—The vapours all
disperse

disperse at his approach; the trees and gilded banks throw their long shadows upon the fresh grass, still glittering with dew; a thousand accidents of light enrich the glorious picture; and the philosopher, having exhausted all his vain systems, is forced to acknowledge the Being of beings, and the Disposer of all things.

"But the desire of shade, and the beautiful green of the meadows, soon attract us; we descend into the valley, and repose our eyes after the brilliant prospect we have seen from the height; at the foot of the hill we enter a wood, where wild hops and honey-suckles form a thousand wreaths and garlands over our heads. The moss and young grass are watered by small springs, and in the bushes of sweet-briar and wild roses which grow on their banks, the nightingale *'sings sweetest her love laboured song.'* Upon some natural beds of moss we can repose ourselves, and stop to listen to her brilliant notes with additional pleasure, from the delightful odour of the rose and hawthorn, joined to that of the violet, the wild harebell, and the lily of the valley, which grow in profusion wherever the light can penetrate.

"Having left the wood, we come to fields and enclosures of a great extent, which reach to the side of the river, and afford pasture to numerous flocks, which neither fear the dog of the herdsman, nor the crook of the shepherd. Grouped in an hundred different ways, some are quietly feeding, others lying down, and seeming to enjoy peace and liberty even more than the fresh herbage.

"Thick alders, willows, and poplars form a shade, which leads us to a bridge or ferry; there we cross two branches of the river, which is divided by a delightful island. A plantation of laurel and myrtle, in which there still remains an ancient altar, the perfume of flowering shrubs with which the island is covered, and the ruins of a little antique temple, sufficiently indicate that it was hereto-

fore consecrated to love; now it is only a ferry, and the house of the ferryman is supported against the almost imperceptible ruin of the temple.

"On the other side of the river is the dairy farm; the milk-houses are seen upon the side of the nearest hill; a path crosses the different inclosures between hedges of gooseberries, raspberries, and little fruit trees. The land never ceases to be useful. That which is in general left fallow is sowed with herbs fit for pasture, and the cattle which feed upon them at the same time enrich the fields. The ox patiently ruminates, the sheep and goat range over it at liberty, and the young horse tossing his mane, with loud and boastful neighings, bounds over the turf.

"Farther on, in another inclosure, the husbandman drives his plough; whilst he sings, the youngest of his children play round him, and the eldest, who are able to work, hoe up the weeds in the fields that are already sown.—Labour prevents the disorder of the passions in youth; it gives health and strength, and prolongs the days of old age: and at night one may at least say, that these good people have escaped that ennui which is but too often the lot and the torment of the rich and great.

"But it is time to finish our walk—An orchard* or a shrubbery brings us back to the house. I mean only to give a feeble sketch of the variety and beauty which are to be found in nature; in vain should I undertake to describe all that she is capable of—the various sorts of cultivation, the inequalities of ground, and the difference even of the same objects seen in different lights, and from different points of view: in short, the spectacle of the universe is so fruitful in objects of all kinds, that you will only be troubled to select and chuse out of the great abundance of them. But in the detail, as in the general design, you must not force nature, or attempt by machinery to imitate her wonderful caprices: your efforts would only serve

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* See the description of the orchard at Clarens, in the 1st part of the 5th vol. of the new Eloisa.

to shew your poverty. In all the different spots, the seats or buildings must be determined by the most interesting points of view, above all, by the character of the spot, which in some cases you may be able to mark more strongly. Stones and gravel may be so laid at the bottom of a stream, as to increase the murmuring of it, and make it appear more transparent; the removal of a little earth, and a few trees added or taken away, or some rock* introduced, will give a great effect in a small spot, where the objects are all near.

“For the sake of variety I would not intirely reject those great prospects over the country, which are generally displayed with such ostentation from the heights; but such bird’s-eye views are never very picturesque; they soon tire the sight, and you cannot dwell upon them with pleasure for any long time. You must have recourse to the same principles for particular spots, as for the general design: each object must have its separate effect, and its frame or boundary. Your great design, or outline, is a general picture to be surveyed from the house; the various spots are little detached landscapes, different resting-places for you in your

walks, they should consequently be made agreeable, that you may stop there with pleasure. It is not enough that you avoid symmetry, and leave things to chance, in order to imitate beautiful nature—it has been disfigured in so many ways by man! Pleasant vallies and fertile meadows have become impassable marshes, by mills injudiciously placed, which have raised the level of the water above that of the land; the villages are most of them sinks, from the bad disposition of the houses, and for want of open places to give a free passage for the air to purify them; the cross roads are all dirty, and full of sloughs, owing to the bad construction of the carriages; and the great roads cut the country through in long straight lines, with rows of trees planted on each side, and stripped up, so that they are merely brooms†: straight roads are extremely tiresome to the traveller, who sees the point he is going to so long before he arrives at it; their unnecessary breadth is a loss to cultivation, and those who travel are deprived of the benefit of the shade: if the paved part of the road is too narrow, it is both uneasy and unsafe, and the exact straightness‡ is always to the last degree unnatural.

“In

* In order to move a rock into your ground, chuse one of a form which will suit the place you intend it for, somewhere in the neighbourhood; break it into pieces of such a size as can be carried, taking care to number them exactly, and put them together again according to their numbers; run some black mortar between the joints, and whilst the plaister is wet, throw some sand taken from the place from which you moved the rock upon all the joinings which appear; then cover with tufts of heath all the parts which have any defect, or where the different pieces do not join exactly.

† This practice is very general in England: those countries where the elm is most frequent (which is naturally so beautiful a tree) being entirely deformed by it. A little taste, and a little attention in landlords, would prevent this, and at the same time promote their interest. 7.

‡ The exact straightness of a road must occasion a number of inconveniencies.

1st, “That the straight line is always the shortest from one point to another” is a maxim which has been falsely applied; it is true for one right line, but not for several right lines between the same two points. Now, when the least obstacle occurs in this line, there must of necessity be an angle made, and these zig-zags often repeated, are so far from shortening the way, that they very often make it longer.

2dly, All hills are segments of a circle, or of a cone; consequently, for the facility of ascending, as well as to shorten the distance, the road should be carried round the side, instead of over the top.

3dly, In this plan of making roads straight, a great deal of earth must necessarily be moved, and the road is of course very long in making, and very expensive.

The rubbish is generally thrown into the ditches, where it obstructs the course of the streams or torrents, so that if any water-pipe breaks, or if a sudden flood comes, they are too shallow; all the country becomes marshy, and the cross roads impassable.

It is by avoiding straight lines, and using the simplest materials, and following a natural course, that the English have made the finest roads which the world ever produced.

1st, Instead of a jolting pavement, or a road cut up and spoilt, by heaps of stones first, and afterwards by ruts; they make a bed of gravel, or flint broken into small pieces, the whole breadth of the road. By this simple and easy construction, there is no jolting; and the heavy carriages, instead of making ruts, contribute to the smoothness of the ground by the breadth of the wheels, which is in proportion to the weight of the load they carry.

2dly,

"In every part almost, trees have been planted where there should be none, and they have been cut down where they ought to have remained. In gardens they have been cut into balls and rockets, into fans and porticos, and walls; box and yew trees have been metamorphosed into lustres, pyramids, stags, horses, dogs, but never have they been suffered to appear in their natural form. There is a chaste and primæval beauty, the forms of which are fine, and untouched but by the hand of nature—this is what you should chiefly learn to distinguish and to imitate—it reigns in the scattered spots which the painter eagerly seeks after, to find interesting subjects for his pictures: in short, it is *chosen nature* which you must try to introduce and arrange in all your compositions.

"Along the high road, and even in the pictures of indifferent painters, you only see country; but a landscape, a poetical scene, is a situation either chosen or *created* by taste and feeling*."

He goes on: of the possibility of improving all sorts of situations: of the adaption of style to all kinds of proprietors: of imitation: of plantations: of water: of the course of valleys, the deceptions of perspective, and the effect of light: of building, of all kinds: of the choice of landscape, as appropriated to different hours of the day: of the power of landscape over

the senses, and over the soul: of the means of uniting pleasure with utility, in the general arrangement of the country.

Such are the contents of this entertaining little volume. Some few things startled us when we were reading. In a note of page 117, he says, "When I say columns, I would always be understood to mean those which are placed upon the ground; columns being in their nature intended to support the weight of the building—A supported pillar is monstrous." Surely there is no rule why a column may not support a column, even to four orders, as in the Coliseum.

In p. 118, he says: "The Doric order in general succeeds better than any other in landscape, from the columns having no base, and therefore uniting better with the ground, and from the proportions (unconfined by the laws and rules of Paris) being more original, and consequently more natural." In some antiques we certainly find the Doric order without a base, but it appears to us, rather a defect than a beauty. Le Clerc remarked with taste and humour of such pillars, that instead of bringing to his view men without sandals, they put him in mind of men without feet. If the base is disliked, it may be hidden with acanthus, or any picturesque shrub.

On

2dly, The gentle winding of the roads makes a continual variety, which is extremely agreeable in travelling; and by taking the course of the country through valleys, and along the sides of hills to gain an easy ascent, all the expence of moving ground is saved, and the trouble of making aqueducts, as well as the inconvenience of their afterwards breaking, and overflowing the country.

3dly, The breadth of the roads in England is in proportion to their importance, their nearness to the great towns, their traffick, and other local and accidental circumstances. In the straight roads the proportions never vary.

4thly, The whole breadth of the road is equally good, and by this means the traveller avoids all disputes about turning off the pavement: a causeway is generally made for foot-passengers; the dirt is carefully separated from the gravel after rain; and all fear of losing the way is prevented by directing posts, which are placed at all the turnings. It is true that the traveller, who alone has the benefit of all these advantages, which save his horses, his carriages, and his time, pays all the expence of them. A moderate toll, and invariably fixed, is levied at gates placed for that purpose, which reimburses the commissioners (who are invested by government, but not under its authority) for the expence of making and repairing these roads, which are called Turnpike Roads. I do not know whether there is more dignity, or æconomy, or justice, in having roads made any other way; but I know that every humane man had rather pay for a good road, when he enjoys the benefit of it, than be jolted gratis upon a bad one, at the expence of the proprietors, or of the labourers and wretched poor, with whose bones they have too often been paved.

* A man of genius will study nature a long time before he begins to compose. He will select her finest features, chuse the best points of view, and imprint them so strongly on his imagination, that he can at any time recollect them, and bring them before his eyes; and it is from this exquisite selection that he enriches his mind with beautiful ideas, or rather that he finds that *ideal beauty* of the painters, which is the source of sublime composition.

On the whole, however, the work deserves commendation; it is the production of a lively, well furnished un-

derstanding, and seems well calculated for emancipating young painters from the shackles of false taste.

ART. XXXVIII. *Transactions of the Society, instituted at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, with the Premiums offered in the Year 1783.* Vol. I. 8vo. Lockyer Davis, &c.

(Concluded from Vol. I. p. 549.)

IN our account of the former part of the transactions of this useful society, we presented our readers with an abstract of the solid advantages which the arts and sciences have derived from the premiums given by this ingenious body. We shall now proceed.

The next object that offers itself to our consideration is the list of premiums offered during the present year, 1783, to encourage ingenuity in the several branches of the polite and liberal arts, discoveries and improvements in agriculture, manufactures, mechanics, and chemistry.

Rewards are proposed for planting acorns, and raising oaks: Spanish chestnuts: elm: Weymouth pine: red Virginia cedar: spruce fir: silver fir: larch: Norfolk willow: occidental plain trees: alder: red willow: ash: Lombardy poplar, or pine poplar.

Medals or rewards are likewise offered for experiments to determine the most useful trees when exposed to the weather: for preserving acorns: chestnuts: seeds of forest trees: garden seeds: for planting boggy soils: for ascertaining the different roots of corn: for the culture of wheat: for planting beans and wheat: potatoes: turneps: green vegetable food: for ascertaining the most advantageous mixture of grass seed: for raising turnep-rooted cabbage: for cultivating herbage for feeding sheep and cattle: for rearing and fattening hogs: for managing bees: for cultivating rhubarb: for ascertaining the component parts of arable land: for improving waste land: for experiments on manures; on rolling grass land, on ploughing, on the course of crops in a clay soil, and in stony land: for improving waste land: for gaining land from the sea: for improving the drill plough for horse beans: for inventing a machine for

reaping or mowing corn: for curing the scab in sheep.

Such are the subjects thrown out for the encouragement of agricultural experiments. We have enumerated them for the information of our readers, as some may, perhaps, wish to become candidates. This list of premiums is followed by some papers communicated to the society, the process of some experiments in planting, &c. From these we shall select a letter to Mr. More, the secretary, from Dr. W. Fordyce, for which he received the thanks of the society:

S I R,

"I ordered a bushel of my Siberian wheat, that grew on my farm, at Hyacinth-Hill, Wandsworth Common, to be left for you, that it might be weighed, compared with our Autumnal or Spring wheat, ground in one of the Society's mills, and some of it baked into wheaten and parliament bread, and the goodness of it ascertained, now that this seed has been cultivated in England three seasons. I was favoured with the seed, of which this is the produce, by Mr. Farmer Duckett, so well and so deservedly known and respected.

"The ground on which it was sown was first turned up from common ground, in 1764 (being at that time full of alternate clay and gravel pits, or covered with thorn and furze) since which period it has been alternately under crops of wheat, turneps, clover, oats, or tares, till July, 1774, when a crop of tares was cut off from it, and made into hay. After a good coat of compost, made in the farmyard, of loam, fern, horse and cow-dung, was laid on it, we ploughed for turneps, which were sown by the 20th of August, and they were taken off the ground, at five guineas per acre, by the cow-keepers of South-

wark

wark, about the middle of March, 1775.

"Between the 25th of March, and the 4th of April, we sowed two bushel of the Siberian wheat per acre, on four or five-bout ridges, laying it down with red clover, Dutch ditto, and rye grafs seeds in the usual quantities. As it is now only threshing out, I cannot speak of the product but by the tythe, which makes it two quarters per acre; it was reaped with a sickle, on the 7th and 8th of August. On the 20th of September it shewed as fine a crop of red clover in flower as ever was seen, and was mowed for clover hay, yielding, by the computation of my gardener and labourers, one tun and a half per acre, besides ten days cut clover for my three cart horses from five acres. When it stood in the ear, the furrows of the ridges were not to be distinguished from the tops of them, so full were they of the wheat, as if the whole surface had been level.

"As fodder is often scarce in many parts of England, in the neighbourhood of London, or other large towns, even where manure is plentiful, perhaps it would be a grain to lay down grafs seeds with, preferable either to oats, barley, or Spring wheat; as in good ground, and favourable seasons, it would at least help young stock through the winter, besides furnishing a crop of good clover to feed your working horses, in the autumnal seed time. If you think proper to lay this information before our most respectable and useful Society, I leave it in your power to do so, and remain,

"Your's, &c.

"WILLIAM FORDYCE.

"P. S.—I have kept two saddle horses, since October last, on boiled clustered or Surinam potatoes, instead of oats, unless when they have gone beyond the five or six mile stone; and have raised such a quantity of this sort of potatoes, in lazy beds, on the deepest clay ground, as I will not affirm to you, unless the witnesses to the facts were present, but believe an acre of ground properly cultivated with them will pay better than any crop about London, provided they are applied to
LOND. MAG. Jan. 1784.

the feeding of horses, instead of corn, and which food (a quarter of a peck per day) will probably subject the half-bred horses, that stand in London stables, to less degrees of the grease than oats."

Next to agriculture stand CHEMISTRY, DYING, and MINERALOGY.

The articles for which premiums are offered, are kelp: barilla: native fossil fixed alkali, from any part of the British colonies, and from the East-Indies; and fossil fixed alkali: rewards are also held forth, for preserving seeds of vegetables: for cultivating poppy seed, for obtaining oil: for destroying smoke: for discovering a substitute for yeast: for increasing steam: and for discovering an index for comparing sweets.

For particulars of these articles we must refer to the transactions; but shall transcribe the account of a discovery of a substitute for verdigris, for which Mr. Clegg obtained a silver medal, and ten guineas:

"Many articles which are in daily use, both in dying and other arts, have been found by chance to be necessary, yet sufficient pains have not been taken to ascertain the principles upon which they act: of this number is verdigris; and as this article was imported to us, at a very great expence, from France, I was induced some years ago to undertake a course of experiments to investigate the manner of its operation, and from thence to find, if possible, an effectual substitute, cheaper and nearer home. On adding verdigris to the common ingredients of the black dye (viz. astringents and martial vitriol) the first thing remarkable is, that a quantity of iron is precipitated; for the pieces of verdigris will be covered over with the crocus of iron almost instantly, and a quantity of the copper of the verdigris is at the same time taken up by the disengaged acid; as appears by the copper coat a knife receives on being held in the liquor: so that the vitriolic acid leaves the iron, with which it was combined in martial vitriol, and unites with the copper of verdigris, and again leaves the copper to unite with iron in its metallic state. The same decomposition happens with lead, if *saccharum saturni* be

be made use of instead of verdigris, though lead, according to the received doctrine of elective attractions, has a still less affinity with iron than copper has. In fact, I find that *saccharum saturni* will answer nearly the end of verdigris, and though, as a substitute to it, we could reap no advantage from it, yet I think it gives us an insight into the principle upon which verdigris is of use in the black dye, viz. by uniting with part of the acid of the vitriol, and giving the astringent matter of the vegetable an opportunity of forming an ink with the precipitated iron in greater abundance, and more expeditiously, than it could otherwise do. Believing this to be the true manner of its operation, I went to work upon this principle, and substituted *alkaline salts* in the room of verdigris, as I imagined these would be a much more innocent as well as cheaper ingredient; for the acid, or the corrosive metallic salts, are the only hurtful ingredients in the dye, and the alkali in proper proportion will unite with the superabundant acid, and form an innocent neutral salt, *vitriolated tartar*. Upon the first trials, I was satisfied of the truth of my conjectures; for in all the experiments which I made in the small way, the ashes answered at least as well as the verdigris: but in real practice, in the large, I found myself deceived; for upon dying a kettle of hats of twenty-four dozen, though the colour came on surprisingly at first, yet the liquor soon became weak. I made many experiments, which it is useless here to relate, until I united vitriol of copper with the alkali, which, upon repeated trials, has been found to answer perfectly the end of verdigris. The following, I believe, will be found to be the just proportions, though there is some difference in the practice of different dye-houses.

“Saturate two pounds of vitriol of copper, with a strong alkaline salt (American pot-ashes, when to be procured, are recommended). The vitriol will take about an equal weight of dry ashes. Both the vitriol and the ashes are to be previously dissolved apart. When this proportion is mixed,

well stirred, and suffered to stand a few hours, a precipitate will subside. Upon adding a few drops of the solution of ashes, if the mixture be saturated, the water on the top of the vessel will remain colourless; but if not, a blue colour will be produced; upon which add more ashes; there is no danger in its being a little over saturated with ashes. Take care to add the solution of ashes to that of vitriol by a little at a time, otherwise the effervescence which ensues will cause them to overflow the vessel: these four pounds of vitriol of copper and ashes will be equal to about the same weight of verdigris; and should be added to the other liquors of the dye, at different times, as is usual with verdigris.

“The black, thus dyed, will be perfectly innocent to the goods, rather tending to keep them soft, than corrode them, particularly hats, in which there is the greatest consumption of verdigris.

“For those who are constantly using verdigris, it would be proper to have a vessel always at hand, containing a saturated solution of vitriol of copper; and another, with a saturated solution of ashes, ready to mix as they are wanted; for I find they do not answer so well if long kept.”

After chemistry are enumerated the premiums for promoting the polite arts. They are principally for drawings of various kinds, and modelling.

Then follows a gold medal to the master of any academy, not above thirty miles from London, who in three years shall teach the greatest number of boys, above four, to write and speak Latin correctly and fluently.

In the same way, medals are offered for the German, Spanish, and Italian languages.

We do not altogether see the utility of the first of these premiums. Why should any boys speak Latin? Can it conduce to any useful purpose? Any attempt to render a dead tongue the language of conversation must tend to debase and corrupt its purity. It may be written with fluency, force, and correctness, but the phraseology, *pace tantorum virorum*, that is derived from

from *books* can never be adapted to common oral discourse, without violent and licentious distortions. In our opinion, the medal should have been proposed for *writing* and *translating* Latin. Another premium might likewise have been offered for the master, whose pupils make the greatest proficiency in Greek, with respect to the phraseology, the translation, and the *res metrica* of that language. Some regard might not improperly have been bestowed upon our vernacular tongue.

Next follow the conditions prescribed to candidates, which are very well digested. Then the premiums for MANUFACTURES. The articles are, silk: mulberry cuttings: machines for carding silk: weaving fishing nets; and paper for copper plates.

Two letters from Lady Moira, on preparations of flax and tow, are next inserted.

MECHANICKS. Premiums are proposed for the following articles: for a portable transit instrument: whales taken by the gun harpoon: gun for throwing harpoons: harpoon to be thrown by a gun: machine for transporting timber: improvement on the hand ventilator: archimedes or water screws: engine for working looms: cranes for wharfs; and for a carriage to convey fire engines.

The following is the account given by the ingenious Mr. Spalding, of his improvement on the diving bell, and his dangerous experiments:

"A relation of some attempts made with the diving bell, constructed on a small scale, but on the same principles with that of Doctor Halley, during part of the summer and autumn of 1775, with the proposed improvements.

"I beg leave to be indulged in giving a short account of the reasons that first induced me to engage singly in this expensive and hazardous enterprise.

"Having a large concern in the cargo of the *Peggy*, Thomas Boswell, master, from London for Leith, with a very full and valuable loading; this vessel, with two large ships belonging to Newcastle and Shields, were, in a severe storm, wrecked on the Scores, or Fern Islands, in the night of the 3d, or morning of the 4th of December, 1774, where all the crew and passengers perished; the light goods thrown on shore from Sunderland Point to Holy Island gave the first intelligence of our loss.

"At several meetings of the traders, I was unanimously requested to take the management

of this business, and collect what could be recovered of the cargo and vessel. This, to the utmost of my power, at that severe season of the year, I performed, but never found any part of my own property.

"On this occasion, the utility of Doctor Halley's diving bell occurred to me in the strongest manner, particularly as I thought I had discovered the place where it might reasonably be presumed the bottom of our vessel lay, depressed in the water by the heavy goods usually stowed in the lower tiers.

"At my return to Edinburgh, I consulted every author I could find, on the subject of diving, and the diving bell, and in June last made repeated trials in the roads of Leith, in various depths of five, six, and eight fathoms water, making several alterations which experience suggested.

"My apparatus being in tolerable order, I sailed for Dunbar, thirty miles distant, in an open long-boat, sloop rigged, about six or eight tons burthen, where, by a mistaken account, I was informed the bottom of the *Fox* ship of war lay; but on my arrival, the oldest seaman in the place could give me no intelligence, as that vessel perished in the night, with all on board, somewhere in Dunbar bay, and by storms, in so long a period as thirty years, was thought to be sanded up. In order to gratify the curiosity of some friends there, I, however, determined to go down, where it might be thought probable her bottom lay; but in seven and eight fathoms water found nothing but a fine hard sandy bottom, from whence I am led to conjecture, that the proprietors of the valuable effects which were on board that vessel might find their account in sweeping for her. Now I was informed that a vessel, which was thrown up by accident in the river Tay, near Dundee, with a large quantity of iron, lay within two fathoms of the surface at low water; I determined to make trial there, and accordingly sailed across the Firth to that place, about fifteen leagues distant from Dunbar, having prevailed on my brother, and brother-in-law, to accompany me in all these expeditions, with two seamen, which were my whole crew.

"At Dundee, Mr. Knight and Mr. Leighton, the masters of two vessels, with a few seamen as assistants, sailed out to the place on which it was conjectured, by the land-marks, this wreck lay; but at the same time they informed me, that the great quantities of ice in the winter of 1773 had either sunk, or entirely destroyed, the remains of this vessel; concerning which I was soon satisfied: for notwithstanding the rapidity of the tides, I went down three different times, changing the ground at each going down. I fell in with a stump of the wreck, now sunk five fathom deep at low water, to a level with the soft bed of the river, which is composed of a light sand, intermixed with shells.

"By the muddiness of the river there is a darkness at only two fathoms from the surface that cannot be described; from the smallness of the machine, which contained only forty-eight English gallons, it was impossible to make this attempt with a candle burning in it, which would consume the air too quickly for any man

to be able to work, and at the same time pay attention to receiving the necessary supplies of air, that important support of life. Two days after we failed for Leith, where we happily arrived at four o'clock next morning. The trials I had hitherto made were only preparatory to my views at the Scares, hoping that the experience I had acquired would enable me to surmount the dangerous difficulty of the unequal rocky bottom I had to contend with there; but in the preceding trials and different alterations of the machinery, so much time had been lost, that I could not sail for Bambrough before the 1st of September; the weather then being stormy, it was three days before I arrived there in my small open boat, yet though so near the equinox, I was in hopes I should still have a few days of calm weather; but, after many unsuccessful attempts, could make no trial until the end of September.

"This tedious and vexatious interval was greatly softened by the kindness and hospitality of the Rev. Dr. Sharp, Archdeacon of Northumberland, his lady and family, at Bambrough Castle, whose friendly concern I will always remember with the sincerest gratitude.

"Having at last some favourable weather, I failed to the Scares, with my brother, and three sailors I had brought with me from Leith, also two pilots from Bambrough and Warren.

"By the calmness of the weather, it was four in the afternoon, about high water, before I could go down, at a small distance from the place where I judged the wreck to lie: the depth was about ten fathoms. I happily alighted on a flat part of the rock, within a small space of a dreadful chafin, and had just gone two steps with my machine, when the terror of the two pilots was so great, that in spite of my brother they brought me up very precipitately, before I had in any degree examined around me; on coming into the boat, they remonstrated on the danger of the machine being overturned, either on the wreck or the rocks, and also on the impossibility of raising any of the weighty goods with so small a purchase, in an open boat, where at this season no large vessel would venture to lie, as the nights were now so long, and only two passages for a small vessel to run through, in case of a gale of easterly or southerly wind; one of the passages extremely narrow, and both of them dangerous. As the tide now ran in the face of the rock we lay at, the pilots would not consent to lie at anchor any longer; left wind and tide being both contrary, they should not be able to conduct us safely through the islands before it was dark.

"I was obliged to comply very unwillingly with their entreaties; though part of their assertions came too truly to pass, for in failing home we cleared the rocks and islands with difficulty, but not before eleven o'clock at night, and even then with hard labour.

"Convinced from this, that with an open boat nothing could be accomplished to purpose, and except in June and July no man would risk himself with me in a sloop, to continue a few days and nights at anchor there; I was obliged to abandon this ultimate aim of all my attempts; yet, though my boat was too small to raise any

great weight, I determined to take a view of the guns of a Dutch ship of war, lost in the year 1704, and as they lay two or three miles nearer the land, I could execute this design with less difficulty, especially as the weather continued still favourable. Having procured all intelligence possible, we went to the place, and being joined by Mr. Blacket, tacksman of the islands, his son, and several other brave fellows, my two pilots, though still with me, having no stomach for the service, I went down four different times, but could find no marks of any wreck, notwithstanding my walking about in five and six fathoms water, as far as it was thought safe to allow rope to the bell; continuing generally twenty minutes or more, each time, at the bottom. On this occasion I was obliged to carry a cutting hook and knife, to clear away the sea weeds, which at this place are very thick and strong; without this method I could not move about. At the fifth going down, each trial being in a different place, I was agreeably surprised to find a large grove of tall weeds, all of them from six to eight feet high, with large tufted tops, mostly growing in regular ranges, as far as the eye could reach; a variety of small lobsters, and other shell fish, swimming about in the intervals.

"On a survey of the ground, I found myself on the extremity of the place where the long-looked-for cannon lay, and one very large piece was nearly covered with round stones, thrown upon it by storms from the south-east; by the appearance and sound, I judged it to be iron; but to form a more certain idea, I tried to pull up a strong weed, expecting some part of the rust, if iron, would adhere to the fibres of the root, but my strength was now exhausted almost to faintness, by such violent exertions in moving about during a space of near three hours, yet still I determined, if possible, to have this weed; I twisted the bushy top round one of the hooks at the mouth of the bell, on which part of the weight for sinking the machine hung, then giving the signal, brought the weed along with me. To one side of the root was fastened a piece of rock, about seven pounds weight; in the middle a piece of decayed oak, very black; on the other side a black substance, which, on a few hours exposure to the air, changed into a dull reddish colour, resembling *crocus martis*.

"Pressing business requiring me at home the Monday following, I set sail for Leith; our compass being attracted by the great quantity of iron-work in my boat, we were, during the night, in the greatest danger, being twice entangled amongst the rocks, and very much chilled with the cold for want of proper cover; but escaping these dangers, we safely next morning arrived at Leith.

"The proposed alterations in constructing a diving bell to hold two persons, which can be managed by a sloop of one hundred tons, or a little under that burthen, are,

"To have the machine on the common circular plan, able to contain two hundred gallons English, or a little more, with proper pulleys within, by which the weights which bring it to the full sinking degree can be lowered down to the bottom; on pulling the rope fixed to this weight, the person or persons in the bell can lower

lower the machine to the bottom, or raise themselves with the bell, so as to take in air from the barrels, as often as necessary; by the same method they may bring the bell to the surface, and the balancing weight can be taken in afterwards. The great and obvious importance of this alteration is, that the bell, as constructed formerly, could never be lowered safely with a man, on any wreck or rocky bottom; but, on the contrary, with the utmost hazard (till the ground was known) of being overturned; by the present amendment no danger can attend it: seamen, nay, even the most timid landmen will, by this means, be soon brought to use with boldness an invention which may be attended with great advantage to themselves and country.

"This machine also, in many places, can be used in the coldest weather, as the men in the bell have no occasion to be above knee deep in water, for which high-topped water-tight boots will be a sufficient defence, and a thick flannel dress is preferable to every other."

The account of the discovery of an universal standard for weight or measure, by Mr. Thomas Hatton, we purposely omit. We have already had the honour of announcing to the public, that a gentleman who is well known for his skill in philosophy and mechanics, from these hints has discovered an infallible universal standard. A full description of this curious invention shall be given in our miscellany, as soon as the account is published.

ART. XXXIX. *The History and topographical Survey of the County of Kent, containing the ancient and present State of it, civil and ecclesiastical, collected from public Records, and other the best authorities, both manuscript and printed, and illustrated with Maps and Views of Antiquities, Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, by Edward Halsted, of Canterbury, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A. Vol. II. fol. Baldwin.*

THIS work may justly be ranked among the most elaborate of the topographical surveys which have lately appeared. Three whole years have been expended to bring it to perfection. A third volume is ready for the press, and if the subscribers to the two first have not withdrawn their names, it will soon, we suppose, be published: but so great are the expences which must necessarily attend a work of such magnitude, that Mr. Halsted does not propose to continue his labours, if they do not assist him in the prosecution of his designs.

This volume contains a survey of the *hundreds* of Larkfield; Chatham and Gillingham: Maidstone: Wrotham and Littlefield: Twyford: Watch-

COLONIES and TRADE. The articles are, nutmegs, and oil from cotton seed. To the account of these premiums is added a letter about experiments on cotton, by Mr. Bennet, of Tobago. This is a very curious paper.

This volume is concluded with the general conditions for candidates; an account of the premiums and presents adjudged in 1782: rules and orders, with lists of the officers and contributing members, and a catalogue of the machines and models in the repositories of the society.

As the subjects of this publication are of general utility, we have given a very copious account of its contents. This first volume of the transactions of this ingenious and respectable Society is well digested: the account of their proceedings, previous to the year 1782, is drawn up with considerable ability. If we are not misinformed, the publication of these papers was with great judgement entrusted to Mr. More, the secretary to the Society. There are few who could have executed the task better, as there are few who possess a more general knowledge of every liberal art and science.

lingstone: Brenchley and Horsemonden: West Barnefield: Eythorne: Milton: Tenham: Feverham.

The maps, views, and plates of antiquities in this volume are very numerous; and the index full and distinct.

To enlarge on the utility of the accurate surveys is unnecessary. They bring us intimately acquainted, not only with the manners and customs of our ancestors, but also with their cities and habitations: their wealth, or poverty: their vices, or their virtue. We heartily wish Mr. H. success in his undertakings, and as "the labourer is worthy of his hire," we do not doubt but he will find his trouble recompensed, and his expences reimbursed,

buried, in the number and liberality of his subscribers.

The nature of this work in some degree precludes extract, so we shall conclude this article with the motto from Cicero's familiar epistles, which

Mr. Halsted has prefixed to his book:

"Nihil aptius ad delectationem lectoris, quam temporum varietates, fortunæque vicissitudines: quæ etsi nobis optabiles in experiendo non fuerunt in legendo tamen erunt jucundæ."

ART. XL. *The History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic.* By Adam Ferguson, LL. D. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. 4to. 3 Vols. Illustrated with Maps. Cadell, and Creech in Edinburgh.

(Concluded from Volume I. page 153.)

OUR account of this valuable history has already occupied no inconsiderable portion of our Literary Review. We shall now conclude; and at the same time, we must intreat the reader, if he supposes that too much room has been allotted to this work, to consider that the size and value of such a performance must ever prevent its becoming a book of general reading. The extracts which we have given were important and entertaining. They must have fully justified the praises which we have bestowed on this history, to every candid mind; they must have been considered as a source of pleasure and instruction.

Let the student of history peruse the quotations already given, and that which follows, with candour and coolness. He will not then deny his assent to the sentence which we have passed, with regard to the author's abilities and as an historian and philosopher:

"It may appear strange, says he, that any age or nation should have furnished the example of a project conceived in so much guilt, or of characters so atrocious as those under which the accomplices of Cataline are described by the eloquent orator and historian*, from whose writings the circumstances of the late conspiracy are collected. The scene, however, in this republic was such as to have no parallel, either in the past or in the subsequent history of mankind. There was less government, and more to be governed, than has been exhibited in any other instance. The people of Italy were become masters of the known

world; it was impossible they could ever meet in a fair and adequate convention. They were represented by partial meetings or occasional tumults in the city of Rome; and to take the sense of the people on any subject was to raise a riot. Individuals were vested with powers almost discretionary in the provinces, or continually aspired to such situations. The nominal assemblies of the people were often led by profligate persons, impatient of government, in haste to govern. Ruined in their fortunes by private prodigality, or by the public expence in soliciting honours; tempted to repair their ruins by oppression and extortion where they were entrusted with command, or by desperate attempts against the government of their country if disappointed in their hopes. Not only were many of the prevailing practices disorderly, but the law itself was erroneous†; adopted indeed at first by a virtuous people, because it secured the persons and the rights of individuals, but now anxiously preserved by their posterity, because it gave a licence to their crimes.

"The provinces were to be retained by the forces of Italy; the Italians themselves by the ascendant of the capital; and in this capital all was confusion and anarchy, except where the senate, by its authority and the wisdom of its councils, prevailed. It was expedient for the people to restrain the abuses of the aristocratical power; but when the sovereignty was exercised in the name of the collective body of the Roman people, the anarchy and confusion that prevailed at Rome spread

* Cicero in Sallust.

† *Lex Valeria & Porcia de tergo Civium lata.* Liv. lib. ii. c. 3. lib. iii. c. 55. lib. x. c. 9. By these laws a Roman citizen could not be imprisoned, any more than suffer punishment, before conviction; he might stop any proceeding against him by an appeal to the people at large; and, being at liberty during trial, might withdraw whenever he perceived the sentence likely to be given against him.

spread from one extremity of her dominion to the other. The provinces were oppressed, not upon a regular plan to aggrandize the state, but at the pleasure of individuals, to enrich a few of the most outrageous and profligate citizens. The people were often assembled to erect arbitrary powers, under the pretence of popular government. The public interests and the order of the state were in perpetual struggle with the pretensions of single and of profligate men. In such a situation there were many temptations to be wicked; and in such a situation, likewise, minds that were turned to integrity and honour had a proportionate spring to their exertions and pursuits. The range of the human character was great and extensive, and men were not likely to trifle within narrow bounds; they were destined to be good or to be wicked in the highest measure, and, by their struggles, to exhibit a scene interesting and instructive beyond any other in the history of mankind.

" Among the causes that helped to carry the characters of men in this age to such distant extremes, may be reckoned the philosophy of the Greeks, which was lately come into fashion, and which was much affected by the higher ranks of men in the state*. Literature being, by the difficulty and expence of multiplying copies of books†, confined to persons having wealth and power, it was considered as a distinction of rank, and was received not only as an useful, but as a fashionable accomplishment. The lessons of the school were considered as the elements of every liberal and active profession, and they were practised at the bar, in the field, in the senate, and every where in the conduct of real affairs. Philosophy was considered as an ornament, as well as a real foundation of strength, ability, and wisdom in the practice of life. Men of the world,

instead of being ashamed of their sect, affected to employ its language on every important occasion, and to be governed by its rules so much as to assume, in compliance with particular systems, distinctions of manners, and even of dress. They embraced their forms in philosophy, as the sectaries in modern times have embraced their's in religion; and probably in the one case honoured their choice by the sincerity of their faith and the regularity of their practice, much in the same degree as they have done in the other.

" In these latter times of the Roman republic the sect of Epicurus appears to have prevailed; and what Fabricius wished, on hearing the tenets of this philosophy, for the enemies of Rome, had now befallen her citizens‡. Men were glutted with national prosperity; they thought that they were born to enjoy what their fathers had won, and saw not the use of those austere and arduous virtues by which the state had increased to its present greatness. The votaries of this sect ascribed the formation of the world to chance, and denied the existence of Providence. They resolved the distinctions of right and wrong, of honour and dishonour, into mere appellations of pleasure and pain. Every man's pleasure was to himself the supreme rule of estimation and of action. All good was private. The public was a mere imposture, that might be successfully employed, perhaps to defraud the ignorant of their private enjoyments, while it furnished the conveniences of the wise§. To persons so instructed, the care of families and of states, with whatever else broke in upon the enjoyments of pleasure and ease, must appear among the follies of human life. And a sect under these imputations might be considered as patrons of licentiousness, both in morality and religion, and declared enemies to mankind. Yet the Epicureans, when

* Vid. Cicero's Philosophical Works.

† The grandees had their slaves sometimes educated to serve as secretaries to themselves, or as preceptors to their children.

‡ See Plutarch in Pyrr. The philosopher Cyneas, in the hearing of Fabricius, entertained his prince with an argument, to prove that pleasure was the chief good. Fabricius wished that the enemies of Rome might long entertain such tenets.

§ Cicero in Pisonem.

when urged in argument by their opponents, made some concessions in religion, and many more in morality. They admitted the existence of gods, but supposed those beings of too exalted a nature to have any concern in human affairs. They owned that, although the value of virtue was to be measured by the pleasure it gave, yet true pleasure was to be found in virtue alone; and that it might be enjoyed in the highest degree, even in the midst of bodily pain. Notwithstanding this decision on the side of morality, the ordinary language of this sect, representing virtue as a mere prudent choice among the pleasures to which men are variously addicted, served to suppress the specific sentiments of conscience and elevation of mind, and to change the reproaches of criminality, profligacy, or vileness, by which even bad men are restrained from iniquity, into mere imputations of mistake, or variations of taste.

“ Other sects, particularly that of the Stoicks, maintained, almost in every particular, the reverse of these tenets. They maintained the reality of Providence, and of a common interest of goodness and of justice, for which Providence was exerted, and in which all rational creatures were deeply concerned. They allowed, that in the nature of things there are many grounds upon which we prefer or reject the objects that present themselves to us, but that the choice which we make, not the event of our efforts, decides our happiness or our misery; that right and wrong are the most important and the only grounds upon which we can at all times safely proceed in our choice, and that, in comparison to this difference, every thing else is of no account; that a just man will ever act as if there was nothing good but what is right, and nothing evil but what is wrong; that the Epicureans mistook human nature when they supposed all its principles resolveable into appetites for pleasure, or aversions to pain; that honour and dishonour, excellence and defect, were considerations which not only led to much nobler ends, but which were of much greater

power in commanding the human will; the love of pleasure was groveling and vile, was the source of dissipation and of sloth; the love of excellence and honour was aspiring and noble, and led to the greatest exertions and the highest attainments of our nature. They maintained that there is no private good separate from the public good: that the same qualities of the understanding and the heart, wisdom, benevolence, and courage, which are good for the individual, are so likewise for the public; that these blessings every man may possess, independent of fortune or the will of other men; and that whoever does possess them has nothing to hope, and nothing to fear, and can have but one sort of emotion, that of satisfaction and joy; that his affections, and the maxims of his station, as a creature of God, and as a member of society, lead him to act for the good of mankind; and that for himself he has nothing more to desire, than the happiness of acting this part. These, they said, were the tenets of reason leading to perfection, which ought to be the aim of every person who means to preserve his integrity, or to consult his happiness, and towards which every one may advance, although no one has actually reached it.

“ Other sects affected to find a middle way between these extremes, and attempted, in speculation, to render their doctrines more plausible; that is, more agreeable to common opinions than either; but were, in fact, of no further moment in human life than as they approached to the one or to the other of these opposite systems.

“ Cæsar is said to have embraced the doctrines of Epicurus; Cato those of Zeno. The first, in compliance with fashion, or from the bias of an original temper. The other, from the force of conviction, as well as from the predilection of a warm and ingenuous mind. When such characters occur together, it is impossible not to see them in contrast. When Sallust writes of the proceedings of the senate, in the case of the Cataline conspiracy, he seems to overlook every other character, to dwell upon these alone.

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Cæsar, at the time when this historian flourished, had many claims to his notice*; but Cato could owe it to nothing but the force of truth. He was distinguished from his infancy by an ardent and affectionate disposition. This part of his character is mentioned on occasion of his attachment to his brother Cæpio, and the vehement sorrow with which he was seized at his death. It is mentioned, on occasion of his visit to the dictator Sylla, when he was with difficulty restrained by the discretion of his tutor from some act or expression of indignation against this real or apparent violator of public justice. He had from his infancy, according to Plutarch, a resolution, a steadiness, and a composure of mind not to be moved by flattery, nor to be shaken by threats. Without fawning or insinuation, he was the favourite of his companions, and had, by his unaffected generosity and courage, the principal place in their confidence. Though in appearance stern and inflexible, he was warm in his affections, and zealous in the cause of innocence and justice. Such are the marks of an original temper, affixed by historians as the characters of his infancy and early youth. So fitted by nature, he imbibed with ease an opinion, that profligacy, cowardice, and malice were the only evils to be feared; courage, integrity, and benevolence the only good to be coveted; and that the proper care of a man on every occasion is, not what is to happen to him, but what he himself is to do. With this profession he became a striking contrast to many of his contemporaries; and to Cæsar in particular, not only a contrast, but a resolute opponent; and though he could not furnish a sufficient counterpoise, yet he afforded always much weight to be thrown into the opposite scale. They were both of undaunted courage, and of great penetration: the one to distinguish what was best; the other to distinguish the most effectual means for the attainment of any end on which he was bent. It were to mistake entirely the scene in which they were engaged, to judge of

their abilities from the event of their different pursuits. Those of Cato were by their nature a series of struggles with almost insurmountable difficulties: those of Cæsar, a constant endeavour to seize the advantages of which the vices and weaknesses of the age, except when he was resisted by persons bent on the same purpose with himself, gave him an easy possession. Cato endeavoured to preserve the order of civil government, however desperate, because this was the part it became him to act, and in which he chose to live and to die. Cæsar proposed to overturn it; because he wished to dispose of all the wealth and honours of the state at his own pleasure.

“Cæsar, as versatile in his genius as Cato was steady and inflexible, could personate any character, and support any cause; in debate he could derive his arguments from any topic; from topics of pity, of which he was insensible; from topics of justice and public good, for which he had no regard. His vigour in resisting personal insults and wrongs appeared in his early youth, when he withstood the imperious commands of Sylla to part with his wife, the daughter of Cinna, and when he revenged the insults offered by the pirates to himself; but while his temper might be supposed the most animated and warm, he was not involved in business by a predilection for any of the interests on which the state was divided. So long as the appetites of youth were sufficient to occupy him, he saw every object of state, or of faction, with indifference, and took no part in public affairs. But even in this period, by his application and genius, in both of which he was eminent, he made a distinguished progress in letters and eloquence. When he turned his mind to objects of ambition, the same personal vigour which appeared in his youth became still more conspicuous; but, unfortunately, his passions were ill directed, and he seemed to consider the authority that was exercised by the senate, and the restraints of law on himself, as an insult and a wrong.

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“Cæsar

* Sallust attached himself to Cæsar, and was employed by him in the civil wars.

“Cæsar had attained to seven-and-thirty years of age before he took any part as a member of the commonwealth. He then courted the populace in preference to the senate or better sort of the people, and made his first appearance in support of the profligate, against the order and authority of government. With persons of desperate fortune and abandoned manners, he early bore the character of liberality and friendship. They received him as a generous patron come to rescue them from the morose severity of those who judged of public merits by the standard of public virtue, and who declared against practices, however fashionable, which were inconsistent with public safety. Himself, a person of the greatest abilities, and the most accomplished talents, having an opportunity to live on terms of equality with the greatest men that have yet appeared in the world, he chose to start up as the chief among those who, being abandoned to every vice, saw the remains of virtue in their country with distaste and aversion. When he emerged from the avocations of pleasure, or from the sloth which accompanies the languor of dissipation, his ambition or desire to counteract the established government of his country, and to make himself master of the commonwealth, became extreme. To this passion he sacrificed every sentiment of friendship or animosity, of honour, interest, resentment, or hatred. The philosophy which taught men to look for enjoyment indiscriminately, wherever it pleased them most, found a ready acceptance in such a disposition. But while he possibly availed himself of the speculations of Epicurus to justify his choice of an object, he was not inferior to the followers of Zeno, in vigorous efforts and active exertions for the attainment of his ends. Being about seven years younger than Pompey, and three years older than Cato; the first he occasionally employed as a prop to his ambition, but probably never ceased to consider him as a rival; the other, from a fixed animosity of

opposite natures, and from having felt him as a continual opponent in all his designs, he sincerely hated.

“Cato began his military service in the army that was formed against the gladiators, and concluded it as a legionary tribune, under the Prætor Rubrius in Macedonia, while Pompey remained in Syria. He was about three-and-thirty years of age when he made his speech relating to the accomplices of Cataline; and by the decisive and resolute spirit he had shown on this occasion, came to be considered as a principal support of the aristocracy, or of the authority of the senate*. To this body, as usual, every flagrant disorder repressed was a victory. The discovery of a design so odious as that of Cataline, covered under popular pretences, greatly weakened their antagonists. One of the first uses they proposed to make of their advantage, was to have Cato elected among the tribunes of the subsequent year. His services were likely to be wanted in opposition to Metellus Nepos, then arrived from the army of Pompey, with recommendations from his general to offer himself a candidate for the same office; and, as was expected, to start some new gratification to the ambition or vanity of this insatiable suitor for personal consideration.”

The variety of subjects which have lately demanded our attention, and the abundance of new curious papers of a temporary nature, which have demanded insertion, must apologize with the candid reader for our long delay of the concluding account of this valuable history. It would be a very easy task to cite further extracts equally instructive and entertaining from this work, but such of our readers as are conversant with the history of the Roman commonwealth, and competent judges of historical abilities, will be at no loss to form a just idea of Dr. Ferguson's merit as an historian from the extracts we have already given. New works also call for our attention. To them we now hasten.

* Plutarch. in Caton. edit. London. p. 338.

ART. XII. *The New Annual Register, or General Repository of History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1782. To which is prefixed, a short View of the State of Knowledge, Literature, and Taste in this Country, from the earliest Times to the Norman Conquest.* 8vo. Robinson.

THE very long delays which have prevented the regular publication of Doddsley's Annual Register for some years past have produced an opposition, the leaders of which boast at least of the advantages which, in a work of this nature, must naturally attend early publication. Of their respective merits let their readers decide: we shall not enter into the investigation, but give an account of the work before us, and enumerate its contents.

The volume opens with a short view of the state of knowledge, literature, and taste, in this country, from the earliest times to the Norman conquest. This is a curious and well-written account, and begins with the first traces of literature in this kingdom. After mentioning the predecessors of the venerable Bede, the author tells us, learning declined after his death, and that of his contemporaries; for the monasteries were rather the abode of wickedness, than the seats of the Muses.

“But the grand circumstances, he says, which destroyed the very traces of knowledge, and cut it up by the roots, were the invasions of the Danes; which so soon succeeded the abolition of the Heptarchy, that there was no time to bring the kingdom into order. In consequence of the numerous and repeated attacks of that people, who were more barbarous than the Saxons, an almost universal ruin was spread through the island, and the monks were totally dispersed; so that the few among them who had applied to letters being driven away or murdered, the wisdom they possessed, whatever it was, perished with them. Hence, with relation to the history of learning, nothing can be recorded from the reign of Egbert to the reign of Alfred; who, when he came to the crown, found science in so deplorable a condition, that he has himself assured us, he scarcely remembered one man on the south side of the Humber, who under-

stood his prayers in the English tongue, or could translate a piece of Latin into his native language.

“Were it not for Alfred, the period we are writing of would hardly deserve to be mentioned: but he has thrown a mighty lustre upon it; for in him we meet with abilities and accomplishments that are truly astonishing. If we had full materials, it would be very delightful to trace the steps by which such a mind advanced to maturity; to mark the incidents that awakened the vigour of his genius, and rendered him so distinguished and enlightened in a barbarous age, and amidst a scene of general disorder. We are informed that, when he was very young, he was twice at Rome; and perhaps a peculiar impression might be made upon him, while in that famous city. He might perceive something superior to what he had been witness to at home; something which called forth his powers, and excited the ardours of a noble emulation. For though Rome itself was then in a very low state of science, compared with what it had formerly been, yet it was vastly superior, in this respect, to the dark and frozen regions of the North. But whatever impressions Alfred might have received at that place, no immediate advancement in knowledge seems to have been the result of them; for we are told his education was so far neglected, that he could not read at twelve years of age, when, being allured to it by his mother, he applied to his studies with surprising assiduity, and made a progress equally surprising.

“He was undoubtedly, in every instance, one of the most illustrious characters recorded in history, and deservedly remains, to this day, the peculiar favourite of the English nation. We would enlarge, with abundant pleasure, on his military talents, on the enterprises he conducted, and the numerous battles he fought, which rank him with the greatest captains of ancient or modern times. We could dwell,

dwell, with the same satisfaction, on his political talents and behaviour, which were not inferior to his martial achievements. We might expatiate, likewise, on his private virtues: but we shall confine ourselves to the circumstances relative to our main subject, where we have ample matter for admiration and praise.

"If we consider Alfred with regard to his personal knowledge, we shall find that he was superior to any man of his time. It is on all hands agreed, that he was the best poet and the best mathematician in his day; and so with relation to some other branches of the arts and sciences. Such was his ardent desire for the cultivation of his mind, that he always retained about him the most accomplished scholars he could meet with, with whom he perpetually engaged in literary enquiries and pursuits.

"Nor was his wisdom a treasure locked up in his own breast, and reserved merely for his private entertainment: it was spread around him in a most plentiful manner. He was extremely solicitous to have his subjects enlightened and improved, and zealously sought out every method that could contribute to so desirable an effect. For this purpose, one of his first steps was to invite from the British monasteries, and from the continent, as many learned men as possible, whom he received with open arms, made his chosen companions and friends, and encouraged by the highest marks of distinction and favour. In concurrence with them, and by their means, he erected a number of schools for the instruction of his people.

"That the path of knowledge might be rendered still easier to the English nation, Alfred employed the able persons who were about him in writing such books as were calculated for the information of the multitude. A most judicious and useful scheme! and as there were but few who were capable of putting it into execution, he commenced author himself, and composed a variety of pieces; so great a variety, that we were astonished at his finding leisure to produce them, in the midst

of the dangerous wars, and important public concerns, in which he was continually engaged.

"The motive from which his literary performances took their rise does him honour. He did not write from a principle of vanity, or even from a desire of obtaining a laudable reputation; but solely from a view to the welfare of his subjects, and the good of mankind. He took the labour upon him, because no one else was so well qualified for discharging it. If we examine the catalogue of his works, we shall perceive that the matters he treated of were worthy of his character, as the prince and father of his country. Many of his compositions related to the grand objects of government and laws, and others of them were proper for his people in general, calculated to inspire them with devotion, to excite their attention to the moral virtues, and to provide for them an instructive and innocent entertainment.

"Besides his original productions, he translated a number of pieces; and his method of doing it deserves notice. He employed the learned men who were with him to give the general sense of an author, and then he put it into a proper dress; not with a scrupulous regard to the literal signification, but in a free manner, and with such alterations and additions as were suitable to his purposes, and calculated for the benefit of his subjects. The reason why he did not consign this whole business to others, but took it upon himself, was, because his own style was peculiarly clear, easy, and fluent, and better adapted to the instruction and entertainment of the nation, than the style of mere scholars would have been. A fact this, which confirms the observation, that persons in the superior stations of life, and who have an enlarged acquaintance with the world, greatly excel, in the perspicuity and harmony of their language, such as live immured in books, and draw from them alone their turn of composition.

"Alfred did not pay an attention to his own times only, but had, in most of his undertakings, the noblest views to the welfare of posterity. Besides the schools

schools erected by him in different places, he prohibited any one from assuming the trust and dignity of a magistrate, who was not versed in learning: and, that there might not be wanting a supply of men qualified to discharge the several offices of government, he compelled, by law, those who had competent fortunes to give their children a proper education.

“One principal object, which shewed his regard for posterity, and hath rendered his name peculiarly illustrious, was his being the founder of the university of Oxford. We say the founder of it: for though we are not insensible that some writers have contended for a higher antiquity, we are well satisfied that all such pretences have no solid foundation; and think it a much greater glory to this famous seminary, to date its original from so eminent a person, than to seek the vain and fabulous honour of being established in an earlier period. Three halls were erected by Alfred, in each of which twenty-six scholars were educated. The sciences taught were divinity, logic, music, geometry, astronomy, grammar, and rhetoric; and the ablest men of the age were appointed the teachers. Such was the beginning of Oxford, as a seat of letters, and the residence of the Muses: and since that time it hath risen to the utmost degree of splendor, and has become the largest university in the world. It has no equal for the number and magnificence of its colleges and public buildings, the size and splendour of its libraries, the multitude of its professors and pupils, and the variety of its endowments. It hath produced persons eminent in all branches of literature: classical and polite learning have appeared in it with peculiar lustre: it is now adorned by many distinguished names: and we wish, that, to the latest posterity, it may not only maintain, but increase its dignity, by continuing the habitation of substantial knowledge, true taste, and national instruction.

“Alfred shines with equal, perhaps, with greater glory, as a legislator, than he doth as a friend and patron of letters in general; and not one of our

English princes deserves to be named with him in this respect. In order to provide for his subjects a full body of laws, he searched into the institutions of foreign nations, collected the regulations of the British Kings, and of his Saxon ancestors, and drew from them what was most valuable and useful. It is much to be lamented, that the code established by him has not been transmitted to us entire: but enough of it remains to fill us with the warmest veneration for his memory, and to convince us that he had the noblest views for the happiness of posterity, as well as of his own times. Indeed, his character must always be held in peculiar esteem by the natives of this island; since to him we are indebted for many of the most important privileges which, at the present day, constitute the dignity and felicity of our political constitution.

“With relation to Alfred's skill in the arts, and his attention to commerce, he was superior to any monarch of the age. He erected cities, repaired palaces, and applied himself diligently to the study of ship-building, so as to reduce it to a science, and invented vessels of such a construction, as enabled him to obtain the victory in several engagements with the Danes. From a motive of piety, and to relieve the Christians of Malabar, he is recorded to have sent persons to the East-Indies; and his ships are said to have returned from the voyage with precious stones, perfumes, and other valuable commodities. It is a certain fact, that he attempted the discovery of the north-east passage, and employed Othier, a Dane, and Wolstan, an Englishman, for that purpose.

“If we consider the religion of Alfred, though it undoubtedly partook of the temper of the times, yet we have no reason to believe that it was remarkably superstitious. There is nothing recorded of him which favours of the mean and monkish spirit observable in many preceding and succeeding princes. His piety was very sincere and fervent; and as rational as the period in which he lived would admit.

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"During his reign, and under his influence and encouragement, there flourished several learned men, who assisted him in his noble undertakings, and deserve to be mentioned with honour. He is said to have founded the university of Oxford at the request of St. Neot, who, together with Grimbold, was appointed professor of divinity. Grimbold had been invited from abroad, in consequence of his great reputation for literature; and is spoken of by all writers as a person of very illustrious character and merit. Alfred, also, retained at his court, and patronised, Johannes Scotus Erigena, a man of a very acute genius, and whose name is exceedingly famous in ecclesiastical history, for having strongly opposed, and written against, the doctrine of transubstantiation, which had been supported by Paschasius, and then began to gain ground in the church. But the chief favourite of the King seems to have been Asserius, who accompanied him wherever he went, studied along with him, and assisted him in the execution of all his literary designs. Asserius wrote an account of the life and actions of his royal master; and in the perusal of it we were particularly struck with the account that is given of the bad health under which Alfred continually laboured. That in such circumstances he could perform so vast a variety of actions, civil and military, commercial and literary, is really a matter of astonishment.

"In Alfred we may behold what amazing effects may be produced by the genius and abilities of one man. Such was the influence he had upon the nation, that, in a few years, it was transformed into quite another people. The English, from being cowardly, poor, despicable, and ignorant, became brave, rich, respectable, and, comparatively speaking, knowing and polite: but they were governed by a prince who was almost a prodigy in every respect; and we must travel through several centuries, before we shall find a character on which we can expatiate with equal pleasure, and which does so much honour to human nature.

"When we consider the character of

Alfred, the uncommon enlargement of his mind, and the prodigious pains he took to diffuse knowledge among his subjects, we may be ready to wonder, that his efforts were not attended with greater consequences; and that literature did not, after his reign, flourish more in the nation than we find it, in fact, to have done. But our surprize will cease, if we reflect on the circumstances of the times in which he lived, and by which he was succeeded. Though Alfred was a prodigy, yet his own improvements were much limited by the ignorance of the age; and he must necessarily have been unacquainted with a thousand things, that are at present known by persons of very moderate capacities. This too was the case with regard to the professors and tutors appointed by him at Oxford, and other places. They had not accurate and extensive views of any science; and, therefore, could not communicate such views to their disciples. Indeed, it was not possible, in so dark a period, to make a large progress in true philosophy and sound learning. The state of religion, the scarcity of books, the prevailing manners of the world, the want of good examples, all stood in opposition to the advancement of real wisdom. Add to this, that the repeated invasions of the Danes, put a stop to the cultivation of knowledge, and at length brought back almost an universal barbarism."

Such is our author's account of Alfred. We have transcribed it as a specimen of his style, and manner of entering into the literary history of these distant ages. He then pursues his account, through the reigns of Edward and Athelstan to the Conquest. The whole forms an useful and entertaining narrative.

Then follows the British and Foreign History: Principal Occurrences, and Public Papers for 1782: an useful and judicious collection. Next stand Biographical Anecdotes and Characters, selected from the best publications of the year. The utility of this part of the Annual Register may be doubted, but it is certainly entertaining. Then appear Manners of Nations: Classical and Polite

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Polite Criticism: Philosophical Papers: Antiquities: Miscellaneous Papers: Poetry. These are all culled from works which were produced in 1782. The papers are chosen with judgement, but such compilations seem anticipated by the Reviews, and other monthly publications. We should have been better pleased with more original matter; or an enlargement of the two following articles, which contain an admirable account of the state of domestic and foreign literature for the year 1782.

In the former of these valuable papers, the ingenious author begins with an account of works on subjects of divinity, published in 1782. He then proceeds to mention, with their due share of praise or censure, books under the heads of *Sermons, Metaphysics, Government and Law, Mathematical History, Natural History and Botany, Agriculture, Medicine, History, Biography, Antiquities, Travels, Politics, Classical Literature, Criticism, Poetry, Dramatic and Miscellaneous Compositions, Novels.*

With this last article, he concludes this entertaining review of the Literature of 1782. To enable our readers to judge of the ability with which it is executed, we shall select some of the articles for their perusal.

"In the next department of Literature which demands our attention, the first and most important object that presents itself to view, is Dr. Gilbert Stuart's 'History of Scotland, from the Establishment of the Reformation to the Death of Queen Mary.' Of this gentleman's distinguished abilities we have formerly had occasion to speak; and, indeed, his various constitutional and historical publications have frequently introduced him with peculiar advantage to the notice of the world. The praises we have heretofore given him, the performance before us calls upon us not to retract, but to increase. It is undoubtedly a work of eminent dignity and consequence. The composition is concise, spirited, and energetic; the reflections discover a high degree of acuteness and penetration; the characters are drawn with a bold

and masterly hand; and the author has displayed abundant labour and skill in examining and digesting the original materials from which his history is taken. With regard to the part which he hath so strongly assumed in favour of Queen Mary, perhaps we are not competent judges of the matter. Not being deeply conversant with the subject, and having formed our opinions from Hume, Robertson, and the common run of writers, our prejudices, if such they may be called, were not of that kind which induced us to think highly of the Scottish Queen. Even after all that hath been alledged by Dr. Stuart in her justification, there are certain points in which we find it difficult entirely to concur with him in sentiment. There is one thing, however, which we are obliged to give up, and that is, the authenticity of the letters said to have been written by Mary to Bothwell; and we are sensible, that, from the acknowledgement of their having been forgeries, many consequences may justly be deduced, to the great disadvantage of her adversaries and persecutors. This history, in general, supplies a copious fund of instruction and entertainment; and we have been particularly struck with the strong and lively picture it affords of the depravity and profligacy, among all parties, of the times to which it relates. As to our not coinciding with Dr. Stuart in every circumstance of his exculpation of Queen Mary, that is only a difference of private opinion; and it is not such a difference as entitles us to detract, in the least, from the merit of the work, which undoubtedly ranks the author among the first historians of the age.

"We have no such praises in store for Dr. Anderson, who hath published the fourth and fifth volumes of his History of France. The period comprehended in these volumes, is from the commencement of the reign of Lewis the Thirteenth, to the general peace of Munster. Of the character of the work we have little to say, as the public opinion concerning the abilities of the writer has been for some years ascertained. That Dr. Anderson

Anderfon has been at considerable pains to collect information cannot be denied; but then he has not had access to any new sources of intelligence. The authors from whom he has derived his materials are well known, and of easy acquisition. His composition is heavy, and his style in general is not only inelegant, but often disgraced by low terms and provincial barbarisms. The Doctor must be satisfied with ranking far beneath the illustrious names who have reflected so much honour on the present era, by their beautiful historical productions.

"Dr. Gaft hath performed an acceptable service to the public, by his 'History of Greece, from the Accession of Alexander of Macedon, till it's final Subjection to the Roman Power.'" The latter period of the Grecian history is neither so well known, nor has been so well written, as it's earlier parts; and, therefore, a good account of it down to it's conclusion is a desirable object. Dr. Gaft has bestowed much time and pains upon his performance, and has drawn it up with knowledge, judgement, and perspicuity. We have, however, some doubts, whether a very complete history of Greece, and especially such an one as shall include an accurate, copious, and philosophical view of the progress and effects of the Macedonian empire, and of the kingdoms and states which took their rise from it, and were afterwards swallowed up by the Romans, be not still a desideratum in the world of literature.

"The 'Memoirs of Peter Henry Bruce, Esq. a Military Officer in the service of Prussia, Russia, and Great-Britain,' cannot be passed over without much commendation. In accuracy of composition it is defective: and the defect is rendered very pardonable by the author's peculiar situation. He was born in Germany, and though he was educated among his relations in Scotland, he was called so early abroad again, that it was not in his power to acquire a correct knowledge of the English tongue. His acquaintance with it, however, was so far increased by his residence in this country, during

the latter part of his life, that his style, notwithstanding some grammatical improprieties, is easy and natural, and does not read unpleasantly. In other respects, Captain Bruce's memoirs have many claims to our regard. They describe various things which few men have had equal opportunities of knowing. His account of Czar Peter the Great, of the Empress Catharine, of the events they were concerned in, and the countries they passed through in the course of their expeditions, is equally curious and authentic. The work throughout is uncommonly entertaining, abounding with pleasant anecdotes, on the truth of which, as we are assured by those who knew Captain Bruce, we may entirely depend. The different articles we have extracted from the book will enable our readers to form a general idea of its contents and value.

"General Lloyd's 'Continuation of the History of the War in Germany' has not fallen into our hands; and, therefore, we can say nothing concerning it upon our own knowledge. The former volume, we are told, has been well received, and is deemed a valuable publication. The second part is probably entitled to the same estimation. If we are rightly informed, the author has entered much into disquisitions, which promise to be more entertaining and useful to gentlemen of the military profession than to the generality of readers.

"We are sorry that Mr. Orme, who is so completely acquainted with what relates to the East-Indies, and who hath heretofore given such ample proofs of it, could not find leisure or inclination to extend his views, but has contented himself with publishing 'Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire of the Morattoes, and of the English Concerns in Indostan, from the Year 1759.' He is, however, entitled to our gratitude for the information which is here communicated. His account of Sevagi is particularly curious, and may serve as a fresh proof, that in all parts of the world extraordinary persons have arisen, many of whom have sunk into oblivion, from the

the want of the pen of history to record their exploits.

"All that it is necessary to observe with regard to the 'History of the second Ten Years of George the Third, King of Great-Britain,' is, that such compilations, when made with due ability and judgement, are considerably useful at present, by recalling important events to memory, and that they preserve the materials which will assist future historians, in composing those more elaborate and finished productions posterity may expect. This utility belongs to the performance before us. It is drawn up with greater moderation than appeared in the preceding publication of this kind, on which account it may be supposed to come from a different writer.

"Dr. Burney's 'General History of Music,' volume the second, is the continuation of a capital work, upon a very pleasing subject. The histories of particular arts and sciences, when written by men of the first ability in them, are eminently useful, and cannot fail of being highly acceptable to the world. This praise undoubtedly belongs to the book in question. No one could be more completely qualified for his undertaking than Dr. Burney. He is entire master of the scientific part of the art he professes; he hath taken immense pains in collecting his materials; and he has the talent of writing with perspicuity and elegance. Besides this, he has adorned his work with a variety of circumstances, which will be found very entertaining and instructive to polite readers in general, as well as to the connoisseurs in music. The Doctor has made an apology for having been obliged to extend his design to another volume; but for this we apprehend, he will rather receive the thanks than the censure of the public.

"Mr. Cooke's 'Medallic History of Imperial Rome; from the first Triumvirate, under Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar, to the removal of the imperial Seat, by Constantine the Great,' was printed in 1781, but happened to escape our memory, though we were by no means strangers to its appearance. The subject is curious, and has a con-

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siderable degree of utility; but, perhaps, not all the utility which professed connoisseurs are ready to imagine. Medals afford various objects of attention to the historian, to the antiquary, and even to the philosopher. Works of this kind, therefore, and especially when accompanied, as in the present case, with accurate and well-executed engravings, ought undoubtedly to be regarded as worthy of encouragement.

"Biographical knowledge hath received very valuable accessions in the course of the year. The 'Biographia Dramatica,' which must by no means be omitted, is not wholly a new work, being an enlargement of the 'Companion to the Playhouse,' written by Mr. Erskine Baker. The original performance is greatly improved in paper, type, and size, as well as in more important respects. It is, indeed, entitled to a large portion of praise, from the correction of errors, from the vast addition of dramatical productions, and from the number of new lives. It is now, perhaps, the completest book of the kind that is extant in any language. For the perfection to which it is carried, the world is indebted to Mr. Reed, who is so well known for his accurate and extensive acquaintance with English literature in general, and with dramatic literature in particular.

"The lovers and the writers of Biography are under no small obligations to Mr. Nichols, for his 'Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of William Bowyer, Printer, and of many of his learned Friends.' This work, besides giving a full account of Mr. Bowyer, contains the lives of nearly all the men of literature who have flourished during the present century. It is, in fact, the history of learning, for a period of more than seventy years. So large a body of biographical materials hath not been collected together for a long time. Mr. Nichols may be considered as the Anthony Wood of the age, but not in petulance and bigotry. It is only in the excellencies of Wood that the resemblance holds; in diligence of collection, and in an ardent zeal to perpetuate

petuate the memory of our English writers.

“ Mr. Cumberland’s ‘ Anecdotes of eminent Painters in Spain, during the sixteenth and seventeenth Centuries, with cursory Remarks upon the present State of Arts in that Kingdom,’ may be considered, upon the whole, as a pleasing performance. It will afford to many readers an intelligence that is almost entirely new. Some, however, of the Spanish painters have been so little known in this country, and their works are so inaccessible, that the account of them cannot be very interesting. We wish that it were in our power to free Mr. Cumberland from the charge of affectation; but it is apparent in various instances, and particularly in expressing the names of persons. The desire of writing them as the Spaniards do in their own language is carried to a ridiculous excess; and sometimes, to common readers, involves in it a certain degree of obscurity. The punctuation of the present work is abominable. That an university man, a descendant of the great Cumberland, and the greater Bentley, and a writer against two of our most illustrious prelates, should not be capable of pointing his compositions in a better manner is a disgrace to his literary character.

“ With respect to single lives, that of Bishop Newton, written by himself, cannot fail of affording very considerable entertainment. This, however, will not arise so much from the circumstances that relate to the good prelate alone, as from what he has recorded concerning other persons. He occasionally gives accounts of several of his learned friends; but his narration is rendered chiefly interesting by the anecdotes he hath furnished concerning his grand patron, William Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, and concerning the direction which this eminent statesman took in the change of the ministry, when Sir Robert Walpole was obliged to quit the helm of government. In various parts of Bishop Newton’s story, there is something of garrulity, and something of prejudice, both civil and religious:

but defects of this kind, if not wholly overlooked, will, at least, be forgiven by the candid reader.

“ In Dr. Gilbert Thompson’s ‘ Memoirs of the Life, and a View of the Character of the late Dr. John Fothergill,’ we have another testimony to the remembrance of an excellent man, and an eminent physician. This account was drawn up at the desire of the Medical Society, of London; and, as might be expected from such a circumstance, is composed in something of the elaborate form of the professed eulogium. We do not, however, mean to intimate that the praises are carried to an excess, nor do we believe this to have been the case. Dr. Fothergill’s memory is not likely to perish from the want of biographers; for a copious life of him has just been published by Dr. Lettsom.

“ The ‘ Biographical History of Sir William Blackstone’ is, in several respects, a curious publication. The author has taken his text from Mr. Clithero, but hath enriched it with a large number of notes, some in the style of applause, and others in the way of censure. He hath given a catalogue of Sir W. Blackstone’s works, manuscript as well as printed; and a nomenclature of Westminster-Hall, from 1746 to 1779; including a chronology of chancellors, keepers, and commissioners of the great-seal, masters of the rolls, judges of both benches, barons of the exchequer, attorneys and solicitors general, King’s serjeants at law, King’s counsel, other serjeants at law, and recorders of the city of London, during that period. Two indexes are added, very copious, very formal, and certainly not without their utility, but, perhaps, too large for the occasion. This work we imagine to have been written by some old barrister, who has spent his life more in his study than in the world. His style is strongly tinged with the pedantry of legal antiquity. At the same time, he is a shrewd and sarcastic observer of men and things, and, in the severity of his remarks, has not spared some persons of high station and eminent ability in the magistracy of the law.

“ Mr.

“ Mr. Nicholls’s ‘ Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth,’ which we mentioned last year, are so enlarged in a second edition, that the performance may be considered as in a great

measure new. Every thing seems now to be collected together, that can satisfy the most eager appetite with regard to the life and works of this humorous, dramatic, and moral painter.”

THE ENGLISH THEATRE, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIS month has not been remarkably fertile. The only performance worthy of notice, appeared at

DRURY-LANE.

Jan. 7, was performed, for the first time, a new pantomime, named *Harlequin Junior*, or the *Magic Cestus*.

The story of this pantomime contains a pleasant satire on the inconstancy of modern husbands, exemplified in the capricious changeableness of *HARLEQUIN Junior*, and at the same time gives due credit to the unabating tenderness of female fidelity in the character of a married Colombine.

The pantomime opens, and shews Harlequin in despair at not being able to obtain Colombine on account of his supposed poverty. Old Harlequin and Colombine are affected by his distress, and his father is at length prevailed upon to trust him with the magic sword, by the means of which he procures riches, and by the consent of the parents on both sides obtains his Colombine. Young Harlequin soon grows tired of the confinement of a domestic life, and being in possession of the sword, determines to travel and see the world; and, contrary to all advice and persuasion, sets off with the clown, whom he entices into his service, in pursuit of adventures: he is cheated, however, in the outset by the interposition of the magicians, who had formerly protected his father, and who, to punish his desertion of Colombine, deprive him of the sword.

At this time Colombine and Old Harlequin repair to these magicians, to enquire of his fate: Old Harlequin is blamed for entrusting his power to his son, but is forgiven, and Colombine is presented with the Magic Cestus, which contains all female virtues and accomplishments, and by which she at length reclaims and fixes his wandering heart. Hence the pantomime is called the *Cestus*. Colombine has likewise given her a magic wand, by which she has a power of controlling the effects of Harlequin’s sword, whenever he prepares to abuse it, by gratifying his inconstancy.

Thus equipped, she follows him to Paris, and pursues and restrains him in his wild attempts in that city: from this arise the perplexities and business of the pantomime. At length he is again deprived of his power, and told that he shall never more retrieve it, or regain Colombine, till he has by his own virtue and courage performed such actions as may deserve her; and to give him an opportunity of doing so, he is sent to the siege

of Gibraltar, where after fighting gallantly in defence of his country, he is at length forgiven and directed to “stray no more;” while at the same time Colombine is reminded to retain the qualities that have been so fortunate to her, and still

“By sense and gentleness to prove
“Her’s is the MAGIC CESTUS of true love.”

The pantomime concludes with a view of the rock and fortifications of Gibraltar, and the repulse of the Spaniards by General Elliott.

We do not recollect to have seen any pantomime with more pleasure than *Harlequin Junior* afforded us. The contriver or author of it has not only shown a very intimate acquaintance with the business of the stage, as to proper effect, but has even discovered taste in the arrangement of the incidents and scenery. The incidents are natural, *i. e.* according to the probabilities on which the story is founded; and the scenery is most strikingly beautiful, and well-executed. In the present dearth of good writing we cannot be so fastidious as to despise any species of harmless entertainment, and, therefore, when we enter into the merits of a pantomime, it is not less a compliment to the artists and contrivers, than a tacit censure of the dullness of modern playwrights.

The author of this pantomime has judiciously changed the usual fable of Harlequin courting Colombine and obtaining her at the end of the pantomime; for in the first scene we find an old Harlequin and Colombine, whose son is then married to his mistress, but grows weary of her, and falls into courses of dissipation. His follies, and the just punishment of them, constitute the business of the succeeding scenes, which abound in variety, and in many parts in humour and true satire.

As to the paintings, it is not in our power to do justice to them on paper.—The views of Paris, and that of Gibraltar equal, if not excel, any thing we ever remember to have seen.

The performers exerted themselves, and gave considerable interest to their several parts, particularly Grimaldi in the clown, and Miss Stageloir in Colombine.

In the course of this month, Mr. Kemble has played Shylock, but we cannot add with success. After Macklin, it must be difficult to please in Shylock, and Mr. Kemble seems not to conceive the part happily. Mrs. Siddons’s long illness has been heavily felt at this theatre, but she is nearly recovered.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

TUESDAY, Dec. 16.

THE inhabitants of Manchester were gratified with a sight of one of the so much famed balloons. All was eager expectation for this philosophical phenomenon; and at about twenty-five minutes past twelve it was let go. From the uncommon haziness of the weather, it did not remain above a minute in sight. The balloon was taken up by a person four miles from Cromford, in Derbyshire, 45 miles distant from Manchester, about three o'clock in the afternoon.

THURSDAY, 18.

A fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Oates, of Sheffield, which burnt with such dreadful rapidity, that Mrs. Oates and an apprentice boy were consumed in the flames, and all the effects, and the inside of the house: Mr. Oates, three sons, and two servant-maids escaped with great difficulty. This accident was occasioned by leaving a winter hedge of clothes too near the kitchen fire.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, with a much greater number of members than is usual on such occasions, went up to St. James's with the address moved by Mr. Erskine on Monday last, when his Majesty being seated on his throne in the drawing-room, the Speaker, attended by Mr. Erskine and Col. Fitzpatrick on his right, as the mover and seconder, and by Mr. Hussey, the chairman of the committee, on his left, stepped up to the foot of the throne, and read the address to the King.

THE ADDRESS.

"That his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, think themselves bound in duty humbly to represent to his Majesty, that alarming reports of an intended dissolution of Parliament have gone forth.

"That his Majesty's faithful Commons, acknowledging the wisdom of the constitution, in trusting to the crown that just and legal prerogative, and fully confiding in his Majesty's royal wisdom and paternal care of his people, for the most beneficial exercise of it, desire, with great humility, to represent to his Majesty the inconveniences and dangers which appear to them, from a consideration of the state of the nation, likely to follow from a prorogation or dissolution of the Parliament, in the present arduous and critical conjuncture of public affairs. The maintenance of the public credit, and the support of the revenue, demand the most immediate attention. The disorders prevailing in the government of the East-Indies, at home and abroad, call aloud for instant reformation; and the state of the East-India Company's finances, from the pressing demands on them, require a no less immediate support and assistance from Parliament.

"That his Majesty's faithful Commons are at present proceeding with the utmost diligence upon these great objects of government, as recommended to their attention by his gracious speech from the throne, but which must necessarily be

frustrated and disappointed by the delay attending a dissolution, and most especially the affairs of the East-Indies, by the assembling of a new Parliament, not prepared by previous enquiry to enter with equal effect upon an object involving long and intricate details, which his Majesty's faithful Commons have investigated for two years past, with the most laborious, earnest, and unremitting attention.

"That his Majesty's faithful Commons, deeply affected by these important considerations, impressed with the highest reverence and affection for his Majesty's person and government, and anxious to preserve the lustre and safety of his government, do humbly beseech his Majesty to suffer his faithful Commons to proceed on the business of the session, the furtherance of which is so essentially necessary to the prosperity of the public; and that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to hearken to the advice of his faithful Commons, and not to the secret advices of persons who may have private interests of their own, separate from the true interest of his Majesty and his people."

To which his Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following answer:

"Gentlemen,

"It has been my constant object to employ the authority entrusted to me by the constitution, to its true and only end—the good of my people; and I am always happy in concurring with the wishes and opinions of my faithful Commons.

"I agree with you in thinking that the support of public credit, and revenue, must demand your most earnest and vigilant care. The state of the East-Indies is also an object of as much delicacy and importance as can exercise the wisdom and justice of Parliament. I trust you will proceed in those considerations, with all convenient speed, after such an adjournment as the present circumstances may seem to require. And I assure you I shall not interrupt your meeting by any exercise of my prerogative, either of prorogation or dissolution."

SATURDAY, 27.

At one o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Dunthorne, jun. sent up from the castle, in Colchester, an air-balloon of six feet diameter; it had a pleasing appearance to a great number of admiring spectators, as it passed over the town; and from the clearness of the day, by the help of glasses, was seen by some persons for 18 minutes, during its progress. The wind being north-east, its course was to the right of Malden, and it is supposed to have fallen in some part of the county of Kent.

Another, which was sent up from Nun's Green, in Derby, was found the same day in Teddesly Park, the seat of Sir Edward Littleton, near Penkridge, in Staffordshire, which is about 30 miles distant estimated in a straight line. It was found by a labouring man, who saw it descend, and rebound again several times before he could catch it. The time he found it was about

about noon, so that it seems to have passed with very great velocity.

This day's gazette contains a further enlargement of the term of the proclamation relative to our trade with the American States to the 20th of next April.

E A S T - I N D I E S.

(Continued from App. p. 624.)

Camp South of Cuddalore, 25th June, 1783.

G E N E R A L O R D E R S.

By Major-General James Stuart, containing his Thanks to the Army.

THE Commander in Chief having taken time minutely to investigate the conduct and execution of the orders and plan in attacking the enemy's out-posts, lines, and redoubts, on the 13th ult. with the comparative strength in numbers and position of the enemy, composed almost entirely of the best regular troops of France, takes this occasion to give it as his opinion to this brave army in general, that it is not to be equalled by any thing he knows, or has heard of, in modern history, whether we look to the extent and entire success, or to the national importance of that day's complete and important victory. He takes this occasion to return his thanks to Major-General Bruce, to Lieutenant-Colonel Cathcart, and Major Moore, of the corps of grenadiers, and to Colonel Stuart, who supported them with the piquets of the left, and under whose command the French redoubt was most successfully entered and carried; to Colonel Gordon, who commanded the reserve; to Colonel Pearse, and the different field-officers in the various stations; to Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, chief engineer, to whose abilities he is much indebted; and to Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, who with the 4th brigade, led by the two grenadier companies, and the rest of the Hon. Company's European infantry of the second line, under the command of Captains Collins, Sale, and Bonnevaux, so ably and opportunely possessed himself of the enemy's post on the hills; to Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, and Major Mackay, under whom our artillery was so well directed that day; to Captain Lamont, and to the precious remains of his Majesty's 73d regiment; and in general to the officers and corps of his Majesty's and the Company's troops.

He desires that Lieutenant-Colonel Wangelheim will inform the officers and men of the detachment composed of his Majesty's 15th and 16th Hanoverians how much he was satisfied with their behaviour on that day, and that he will not fail, on the first occasion, to represent it to his Majesty.

He desires also that the officers of his Majesty's 101st regiment, and the grenadiers and light infantry of that regiment, may know his concern that they were not supported as they ought to have been by their battalion men on that day.

In general, the Commander in Chief takes the present occasion to acquaint the army that he has already informed the government of their particular merit in the attack of the 13th, and that he will endeavour to represent it as it deserves to our most gracious sovereign, and to our country.

It has so happened, that on this very day, when

the Commander in Chief thought it his duty to return his thanks to this army for the important victory of the 13th, an occasion offers to express his satisfaction for a new and recent display of their steadiness and undaunted courage in the successful repulse of the enemy's best regular and veteran troops this morning, in sight of their admiral and whole fleet, taking the colonel who commanded prisoner, with the loss of their principal officers. The General can only repeat his sincere acknowledgements and admiration upon the occasion, with his particular thanks to Col. Gordon, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Cathcart, to Capt. Williamson, and the 24th Bengal regiment.

The Commander in Chief desires the commanding officers of the Native corps, Bengal and Carnatick, will in his name acquaint the officers and men of the high sense he entertains of their most gallant behaviour on the 13th ult. and on this morning, exceeding any thing of the kind ever known; and that he will, on every occasion in his power, represent it in such a light to the governments of Bengal and Madras, that they and their families shall be ever supported and rewarded according to their merit.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of Tuesday, January 13.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 12, 1783.

Extract of a duplicate of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, Knight of the Bath, and commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the East-Indies, to Mr. Stephens, received on Friday last by Capt. Erasmus Gower, of his Majesty's ship Medea, the original of which is on board the Pondicherry armed transport, not yet arrived.

Superb, in Madras-Road, July 25, 1783.

MY last address to you, for their lordships information, was dated the 19th of March, of this year, from Bombay. By it I signified my intention to proceed to sea with the ships of his Majesty's squadron under my command, and I failed accordingly on the day following.

On the 8th of April, off the Bassas, I was joined by Capt. Troubridge, in his Majesty's ship Active, who had been cruising for a month off the Friar's Hood by my orders, and had seen nothing of the enemy's squadron during that time.

In the night of the 10th, a grab ship of the enemy's, that had been taken from the English, fell into the squadron, and was captured. By the officers, prisoners, taken in this ship, I learned that the whole of the enemy's squadron, under the command of Mons. Suffrein, was in Trincomale Harbour, except two of their best sailing line of battle ships, and two frigates, which were cruising off Madras, to block up that port, and intercept all supplies bound to it: I, therefore, immediately steered with the squadron for that place, and anchored in the road on the 13th of April, but saw nothing of the French cruisers; however, as they had been in sight of the place only the day before, I directed the ships named in the margin*, under the orders of Capt. Mitchell, of the Sultan, to proceed to sea, and use all possible diligence to intercept them; and on the day following Capt Graves, of his Majesty's ship Sceptre, whose signal had been made to chase a strange sail on the 11th, joined me with the Naiade, a French

* Sultan, Burford, Africa, Eagle, and Active.

French frigate of 30 guns, and 160 men, which he had come up with in the night, and captured.

On the 16th of April Capt. Burney, of his Majesty's ship *Bristol*, with his convoy from England, arrived in this road, escorted by the ships under the orders of Capt. Mitchell, of the *Sultan*, who had seen nothing of the enemy's cruisers, but fell in with the *Bristol* and her convoy at sea.

On the 19th of April the Company's ship *Duke of Athol* made the signal of distress, and the boats of the squadron being ordered by signal to her assistance, she unfortunately blew up, by which unhappy accident the squadron lost * six commissioned and four warrant officers, and 127 of our best seamen.

From the day of the squadron's arrival in this road, all possible diligence has been used to complete the ships water, in doing which great delays and frequent disappointments arose from the want of a sufficient number of shore-boats, and the high surf on the beach. However, I put to sea on the 2d of May, with his Majesty's ships, to seek the enemy's squadron, and, if possible, intercept their expected re-inforcements, although the water of many of the ships was by no means complete, having left in the road his Majesty's three store-ships, *Pondicherry*, *Harriet*, and *Minerva*, to load military stores and provisions for the service of the army then about to march for the attack of Cuddalore, where the Marquis de Bussy, with the greater part of the French land forces, was posted; and to cover and protect these store-ships, as well as some other ships and vessels employed for the same purpose, from the enemy's cruisers, I left in the road, at the request of the Select Committee of this Presidency, his Majesty's ships and vessels as per margin †, under the command of Capt. Haliday, of his Majesty's ship *Isis*.

On the 15th of May, when off Cuddalore, I spoke two Portuguese ships from Trincomale, who informed me Mons. Suffrein, with his whole force, was there, sitting for sea with all possible expedition, to come to the relief of Cuddalore: from that time I continued working to windward with the squadron along shore, lest the enemy's squadron should pass in shore of me, and fall on the store-ships and their covering party, then at anchor near Cuddalore.

On the 25th of May I came off Trincomale, and reconnoitred the position of the enemy's squadron, which I did not think by any means eligible to attack at anchor, under cover of their gun and mortar batteries, and, therefore, stood to the southward, to intercept any re-enforcement or supplies that might be coming to them, at the same time watching their motions by the frigates of the squadron, and keeping within a proper distance of the place, lest they should put to sea in the night, and fall down on the covering ships and store-ships off Cuddalore.

On the 1st of June two English seamen in a boat escaped from the French squadron, and brought certain intelligence that the *Fendant*, of 74 guns, with two frigates, and two store-ships, had slipped out of Trincomale Bay; the store-

ships, I concluded, carried stores for the French garrison of Cuddalore, and the *Fendant* and two frigates destined to cover and protect them; and being apprehensive they might attack our covering ships and store-ships off Cuddalore, I bore away on the 2d of June for the coast, and on the 3d had sight of the *Fendant* and two frigates, whom I chased till night, when I lost sight of them.

I continued cruising with the squadron to the southward of Cuddalore till the 9th of June, when I anchored in Porto Novo road, about seven leagues to the southward of that place, partly to cover our own ships in Cuddalore road, and engage the enemy's squadron before they could anchor there, and partly to endeavour to get a supply of water, of which many ships began to be in want; but, after exerting ourselves to the utmost, no water could be obtained either at Porto Novo or Tranquebar; at the first place the enemy's troops were in possession of both banks of the river, at the other the wells were dried up.

On the 13th of June the enemy's squadron, under the command of Mons. Suffrein, came in sight to the southward, consisting of 15 ships of the line, three frigates, and a fire-ship; and the same day I weighed with his Majesty's squadron, and dropped down to about five miles distance off Cuddalore; and there anchored: the French squadron anchored off the Coleroon river, about seven or eight leagues to the southward of ours.

On the 17th the French squadron being under sail, and bearing down, I made the signal, and weighed with our squadron, and formed the line of battle a-head to receive the enemy: in the evening they hauled their wind, and stood to the southward, and I followed them with his Majesty's squadron: from this time to the 20th I was continually employed in endeavouring to get the wind of the enemy, which, however, I was never able to effect, from the extraordinary variableness of the winds, that often brought part of the two squadrons within random shot of each other. On the 20th, the enemy still having the wind, showed a disposition to engage, when I immediately formed the line of battle a-head, and brought-to to receive them: at four minutes past four, P. M. the van ship of the enemy having first tried her distance by a single shot, when scarce within point-blank-shot distance, the enemy's squadron began their fire on his Majesty's, which at twenty minutes after was returned, and a heavy cannonade ensued on both sides, the enemy still keeping up their first distance; the cannonade continued till seven, P. M. when the enemy hauled off. At day-light I made the signal, and wore with the squadron, and brought-to to repair the damages, with the ships heads towards the land; several of the ships much disabled in their hulls, masts, and rigging, the *Gibraltar* and *Isis* in particular; the enemy's squadron not in sight.

In the morning of the 22d I saw the French squadron at anchor in Pondicherry road, bearing S. S. W. directly to windward of his Majesty's squadron, and some of them getting under weigh;

* The names of the commissioned officers are as follows, those of the warrant officers are not yet known, viz. Lieut. Charles Egan, of the *Superb*; Lieut. Neal Morrison, of the *Eagle*; Lieut. Thomas Wilson, of the *Sceptre*; Lieut. James Thompson, of the *Juno*; Lieut. Pringle, of the *Active*; Lieut. Alexander Allen, of the *Seahorse*.

† *Isis*, *Active*, *San Carlos*, *Naiade*, *Chaser*, *Pondicherry*, *Minerva*, and *Harriet*.

and I made what sail I could towards them, and anchored the same night off the ruins of Alem-parvo, the more effectually to stop shot-holes, and repair the damages sustained.

I beg you will be pleased to inform their lordships, that so early as the 8th of June, the scurvy began to make a rapid progress among the crews of all the ships of the Squadron, but particularly on board the ships last arrived from England, under the orders of Commodore Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart.

The number of sick on board the line of battle ships amounted on that day to 1121 men, 605 of whom being in the last stage of the scurvy, I was under the necessity of sending on the day following to the naval hospital at this place, in his Majesty's ships Bristol and San Carlos.

From that time to the 22d, the disease increased the numbers of the sick daily, so that most of the ships of the line had from 70 to 90 men, and the ships last from England double that number, very many in the last stage of the disease, and unable to come to quarters, dying daily. Under these circumstances, and the water of most of the ships being expended, except a few casks in their ground tiers, and none to be obtained to the southward, I determined to return to this road, there to land the sick and wounded, and complete the water of the Squadron for further service; and on the 23d of June I weighed with the Squadron, and arrived in this road in the afternoon of the 25th.

On my arrival there I received authentick (though not official) intelligence that the preliminary articles of peace between Great-Britain, France, Spain, and America had been signed and ratified, as well as a cessation of hostilities agreed on between Great-Britain and the States-General of the United Provinces, of which information the Select Committee of this Presidency were also in possession; and being summoned the same day to a consultation with the Select Committee, to take into consideration these circumstances, I concurred with the other members of the committee, that it would be proper, and was necessary, to communicate to the commanders in chief of the sea and land forces of the French King at Cuddalore the information we had received, together with the grounds on which we believed it to be true and authentick; and on the 27th of June I despatched his Majesty's ship Medea, as a flag of truce, with letters to Monsr. Suffrein and the Marquis de Buffly.

On the 4th of July the Medea returned to this road, with answers from Monsr. Suffrein and the Marquis de Buffly to my letters of the 27th of June, by which they concurred in a cessation of hostilities by sea and land, as well as an immediate release and return of prisoners on both sides: in consequence, I have received all the prisoners belonging to the Squadron in Monsr. Suffrein's power, amounting to about 200, and have returned all those made prisoners in French ships, amounting to about 350. Monsr. Suffrein informs me, by letter, he has also sent to the Mauritius for such English prisoners as have been sent thither, and will return them.

I have judged it necessary to send, for their lordship's information, the line of battle of his Majesty's Squadron under my command, on the 20th of last month, and a list of the French ships opposed to me under the command of Monsr. Suffrein.

LINE of BATTLE.

The Cumberland to lead with the starboard tacks on board, the Defense with the larboard.

FIRST DIVISION.

Rates.	Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
3d	Cumberland	Capt. Wm. Allen	72	600
—	Monmouth	— James Alms	64	500
4th	Bristol	— James Burney	50	350
3d	Hero	{ Com. Rich. King Capt. Theo. Jones }	74	617
—	Eagle	— Wm. Clark	64	500
—	Magnanime	— T. Mackenzie	64	500
Frigates, &c. Chafer, San Carlos, Pondicherry, Harriet—Juno to repeat Signals.				

SECOND DIVISION.

3d	Sceptre	Capt. Sam. Graves	64	500
—	Burlford	— Peter Rainier	70	520
—	Monarca	— John Gell	68	568
—	Superb	{ Sir E. Hughes, K.B. Capt. H. Newcome }	74	622
—	Sultan	— And. Mitchell	74	600
—	Africa	— Rob. M'Donall	64	500
—	Worcester	— Charles Hughes	64	500
Frigates, &c. Combustion, Medea, Lizard—Seahorse to repeat signals.				

THIRD DIVISION.

3d	Exeter	Capt. J. Sam. Smith	64	500
—	Inflexible	— Hon. J. W. Chetwynd	64	500
—	Gibraltar	{ Si. R. Bickerton, Bart. Capt. Tho. Hicks }	80	695
4th	Isis	— Chris. Haliday	50	350
3d	Defense	— T. Newenham	74	600
Frigates, Naiade, Minerva, Active.				

(A copy) EDWARD HUGHES.

A list of the French Squadron in the engagement with the English Squadron in the East-Indies, on the 20th of June, 1783.

Ships.	No. of Guns.	Ships.	No. of Guns.
Le Hermoine	- 74	La Severe	- 64
Le Fendant	- 74	Le Brilliant	- 64
L' Hannibal	- 74	L' Hardie	- 64
L' Illustre	- 74	Le St. Michael	- 60
L' Argonaute	- 74	Le Flamand	- 50
Le Sphinx	- 64	Le Petit Hannibal	50
Le Vengeur	- 64	Le Cleopatre	- 36
L' Artisien	- 64	L' Apollon	- 40
L' Ajax	- 64	Le Coventry	- 28

EDWARD HUGHES.

Abstract of the officers, seamen, and marines killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships in the action of the 20th of June, 1783.

Superb, 12 killed, 41 wounded. Hero, 5 killed, 21 wounded. Gibraltar, 6 killed, 40 wounded. Monmouth, 2 killed, 19 wounded. Cumberland, 2 killed, 11 wounded. Monarca, 6 killed, 14 wounded. Magnanime, 1 killed, 16 wounded. Sceptre, 17 killed, 47 wounded. Sultan, 4 killed, 20 wounded. Burlford, 10 killed, 20 wounded. Defense, 7 killed, 38 wounded. Inflexible, 3 killed, 30 wounded. Africa, 5 killed, 25 wounded. Worcester, 8 killed, 32 wounded. Eagle, 4 killed, 8 wounded. Exeter, 4 killed, 9 wounded. Bristol, 10 wounded. Isis, 3 killed, 30 wounded.—Total, killed 99, wounded 431.

Officers killed.—Monarca. Lieut. Robert Travers.—Sultan. Lieut. James Dew.—Defense. Lieut. John Lett, Mr. Parker, Master.

Officers wounded.—Hero. Lieut. Middleton, 2d Lieut. Thompson of marines.—Sceptre. Lieut. Watfon.—Sultan. Mr. Stone, master.—Defense. Mr. Hunter, boatswain.—Worcester. Mr. Sinclair, boatswain.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in JANUARY, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 95, Cornhill.

Day	Bank Stock Holiday	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols.	4 per C. consols.	Long An.	Short An.	India Stock	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. S. Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	Exch. Bills.	Wind Deal.	Weather. London
27	Sunday	56 1/4	57 1/4 a 56 3/4	72 1/4	17 3/8		125 1/2		55	Shut	55 1/2	Shut	18	12 Dif.	N W	Frost
28	112	56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4			124 1/2	57 1/4	55		55 3/8		18 1/2	12	S W	
29	112 1/2	56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4					55						S W	
30	112	56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4											S W	
31	Holiday	56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4											S E	Rain
1		55 3/4	56 3/4	72 1/4	17 1/4			52						12	S W	
2		56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4				52							S W	
3	Sunday	56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4	17 1/4		125	52	48		55 1/4		19 1/2	12	S E	Fair
4		56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4			124 3/4	52 1/2	42				20	13	S W	Frost
5		56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4			120 e. d.	52 1/2	45				21 1/2	15	S E	Rain
6	112 1/2	56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4			120 1/2	52 1/2	51		55 1/2		21	14	S W	
7	112	56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4									20	14	S W	
8		56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4									19		N E	Fair
9	Sunday	56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4									19		E	Frost
10		56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4										14	S E	Fair
11	112 1/2	56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4										15	E	Rain
12	111 1/2	56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4											N E	
13	111	56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4			118 1/2	51 3/4	50		55 1/2		19	14	S E	Fair
14	111	56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4			118 1/2	51 3/4	50		55 3/8		20	15	E	Rain
15		56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4									20 1/2	12	N W	
16		56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4			118 1/2		50		55 1/2		19 1/2		S	Fair
17	Sunday	56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4			120 1/2		50					10	S W	Frost
18	Holiday	55 3/4	56 3/4	71 3/4	17 3/8	12 1/2 e. d.									S W	Snow
19		56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4											N E	
20	112	56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4			120 1/2	52 1/2	50		55 3/8		19 1/2	10	N E	Frost
21	112	56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4									19 1/2	10	N E	
22	112	56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4			121	52 1/2	47				18 3/4	9	N E	Frost
23		56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4					45						N E	
24	Sunday	56 1/4	57 1/4	72 1/4					44				18 1/2	8	N E	

N. B. In the 3 per Cent Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

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